CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,440—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. OLYMPE	4136	800	J. L. Parritt	..22rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	..5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	...19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	..17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	..31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	....14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	..21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	..28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich..	4,200	600	10th June '91 about

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on boat by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
20th May 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	C. Alexanderson	...30th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "NIAGARA," sailing about 9th June, for Plymouth.
S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, and the

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 30th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 31st May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once,

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3350	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Steel	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

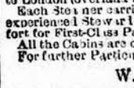
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

COOK'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS BY ALL ROUTES TO ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

IN 1891:—30,348 different Travelling Tickets in operation, giving facilities over 1,823,959 miles of Railways, Oceans, and Rivers. During 1890, 3,262,159 Travelling Tickets issued at the various Offices and Agencies of THOS. COOK & SON.

CHIEF OFFICE.—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
BOMBAY.—13, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22 0	25 0
10 „ Meat do.	„	3 4	3 12
10 „ Soup do.	„	3 4	3 12
8 „ Pudding do.	„	2 4	2 8
6 „ Cheese do.	„	1 14	2 2
18 „ Well Gravy Dish	each	5 8	6 4
18 „ Flat Dish	„	3 4	3 12
16 „ do.	„	2 4	2 8
14 „ do.	„	1 6	1 9
12 „ do.	„	1 0	1 2
10 „ do.	„	0 15	1 1
16 „ Fish Drainer	„	2 4	2 8
9 „ Pie Dish	„	0 12	0 14
11 „ do.	„	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	„	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish	„	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	„	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand	„	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish	„	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish	„	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl	„	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	„	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons	„	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	„	5 8	6 4
Plates	„	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin	each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered	„	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug	„	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug	„	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish	„	2 4	2 8
12 „	„	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand	„	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack	„	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates	„	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	„	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate	„	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do.		15 0	17 0

Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service.....Cash Rs. 85 Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service..... „ „ 97 „ „ 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons...Cash Rs. 51 Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons... „ „ 27 „ „ 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.
EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR,	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in	*with*
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods	*Medicine*
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.
KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected	*and Pharmacy.*
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD. { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS.

NEW SEASON'S

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash 4 12	Credit	5 8
„ „ 20 „	„ 7 0	„	8 0
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	„ 4 12	„	5 8
„ „ 40 „	„ 9 0	„	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Travellers' Size—11 by 8½ by 8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13
16 by 12 by 11	„ 21	„ 23-8
17 by 14 by 13	„ 24	„ 27
Portable Ice House or Refrigerator with inner Shelves—		
18 by 16 by 25	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
22 by 20 by 28	„ 60	„ 67
27 by 21 by 29	„ 70	„ 79
33 by 22½ by 31	„ 80	„ 90
39 by 24 by 32	„ 100	„ 112
American Box Refr'gerators— 33 by 23 by 31	Rs. 110	Rs. 123
American Cabinet Refrigerators— 36 by 43 by 25	Rs. 210	Rs. 236
40 by 49 by 28	„ 250	„ 280

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BURGUNDIES.

Our Stocks of these are of excellent quality and deserve especial attention. The Wines are thoroughly pure, fuller bodied than Claret, and drink softer, but are not so well known or in such demand as the latter. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate their value.

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (1831)—This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous	bottles	33 0	37 0
Do. do.	½ „	17 8	19 8
POMMARD—This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition	bottles	24 0	27 0
Do. do.	½ „	13 0	14 8
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	bottles	24 0	27 0
Do.	½ „	13 0	14 8
BEAUNE— (1884)—A generous full-bodied Wine in great repute	bottles	20 0	22 0
Do.	½ „	11 0	12 0
CHABLIS (1834)—A favourite White Dinner Wine	bottles	20 0	22 0
Do.	½ „	11 0	12 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.			
RICH SPARKLING RED	bottles	40 0	45 0
Do. do.	half „	23 0	26 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,
Rs. 8-6. Rs. 9-4.

THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ADOWA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891. Agents.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Steeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER.

GENT'S INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

HALF DOZEN, RS. 12. EXTRA THIN.

GENT'S INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

HALF DOZEN, RS. 18. EXTRA THIN.

THORPE AND CO.,

HOSIERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "IAGO," arrived from HULL via KARACHI, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned has been dissolved by Mutal Consent.

ISAAC SALEH SASSOON.
SILMAN SALEH SASSOON.

Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the Rajpipla State on monthly salaries of Rs. 200 and 150 respectively, two good Subordinates of thorough practical experience and knowledge in superintending Roads, Bridges, and Buildings, &c., and capable of doing hard work. None but men of approved service and qualifications need apply. Native pensioners of the British Public Works Department preferred. Also required a Draftsman and a good Estimator on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Address the State Engineer, Nandod, before whom applicants should appear in person so as to permit of their qualifications being practically tested.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 22nd May, 1891.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

Broad Arrow.	Mitchel's Maritimos Register.
Field.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Pick-Me-Up.
Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Illus. London News.	Punch.
" Sporting and Dramatic News.	Reynold's News.
" Bits.	Scrap.
Judy.	St. James' Budget.
Lancet.	Sporting Times.
Lady.	Tit-Bits.
Ladies' Pictorial.	Truth.
Lloyd's Weekly.	

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS AND FACILITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, MESSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTES. SAFETY AND REGULARITY OF SUPPLIES GUARANTEED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „
„ 3	„ 3	8 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows :—Thatdis to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Hasson bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood and English-made mahogany French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Boosey & Co., handsome Minton China ornaments, large size old real bronze figures, rich real Bohemian glass table ornaments, a very handsome mahogany sideboard with mirror, handsome China and Japanese vases, real Persian carpets, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, African parrots, American coir mattings, &c., &c., the property of Captain Sir HENRY HORLAND.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Nathooram Poojee am—

About	11	bales	40 in.	37½	yds.	grey shirtings.
„	6	do.	35 „	38	„	do.
„	34	do.	46 „	37½-38	„	do.
„	7	do.	34 „	„	„	do.
„	143	do.	35 „	„	„	do.
„	26	do.	35 „	„	„	do.
„	4	do.	36 „	38½	„	do.
„	5	do.	34 „	37½	„	do.
„	9	do.	41 „	37½-38	„	do.
„	9	do.	41 „	37½	„	do.
„	2	do.	34 „	37	„	do.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Burnt Cotton, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Esau bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 4435 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 464, new No. a-13383, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-35 2, 2-7-3 66 1,3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla, and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewala, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar and partly by portion of the race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the South by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite to Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markar's bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, orchids, ferns, crotons, lillies, anthuriam, b gonias, palms, and other flowering shrubs, &c., &c., the property of Mr. J. M. HOULISTON.

The plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Shaick Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Morshari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Maganbhai Purshotam Haribhagati on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 4 p.m.

One bundle of Jeeman pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 25, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

Also—

1 bale damaged T. Red yarn.
2 cases Spanish stripes.
3 cases bobbins.
1 D-B, B-L, C-F, 16 bore gun in case.
5 barrels of first-class tallow grease for lubricating purposes.
112 kegs disinfecting powder.
2 mahogany square pianofortes.
1 cottage pianoforte.
1 Nicholson's flour mill.

The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel, sword belts, crockery, ladies' dresses, flowers, &c.

62 cases each 4 doz. qts. Pilsener beer.
13 cases each 7 doz. qts. Pilsener beer.

On account of the concerned :—

7 crates earthen jars, ex "Cuba."

By order of the Shipping Master—

About 70 boxes of cloths belonging to deceased seamen.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Hussonally.

R. B., 300 barrels Portland Cement.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late J. Khan woman, consisting of silk clothes and sundry.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong brougham in good order.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong mail phae on.
1 handsome Europe built vis-a-vis victoria on C spring.
1 pair of young greyhounds.
1 large size Waltham dog, a capital watch dog.
1 safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 83, Khetwady Back Road, opposite the 8th Lane, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plateware, crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, K. O. table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, blocks, gunny, nails, leather cutting's iron, steel-painlins, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Mission House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood, household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp, Persian carpets, hand sewing machine, &c., the property of Mr. A. FERNANDEZ and another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms —

A few cases of electric light machinery consisting of 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lead and India rubber-covered cables, insulated wire, one arc lamp dynamo, and one incandescent light dynamo, arc, lamps, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chokalwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435 new number 13946, old survey No. 138, and new survey No. 1-7011 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Service article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Wadjee Gorejee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th November, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhanjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

LOT No. 1.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about 183 and 6-9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 183, new No. 5036, old Survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new Survey No. 9110, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1852, street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9103, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Snapoorjees Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No 2.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 181 and 6-9 square yards, registered by the Collector under old No. 161, new No. 5014, old Survey Nos. 1139, and 1140, new Survey No. 9111, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, situated on the southside of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1853, street No. 91, and bounded on the west by property hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by property of new Survey No. 9112, registered in the Collector's book in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For furtaer particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BAGS OF OATS AND SEWING MACHINES.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1891, at 2 p.m., in the godown below the Fort High School, near Shipping Office, Fort—

57 bags of Australian oats.
70 hand sewing machines of different sizes.
2 foot sewing machines.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Ramjee Nanchund, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1891, at 4 p.m. The sale is made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the deed of mortgage, dated 11th day of February, 1890, and made between the said Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin of the one part and the said Ramjee Nanchund of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, in the registration district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 51, Street Nos. 219, 221, and 223, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Shaik Abdool Rehman Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by a gully and beyond that by the property of Abdool Kayaom Kahbhai Batliwalla, and on or towards the south by a gully and beyond that by the house of Jugdhis Jivun Carpenter, and which said premises are occupied by the said Abdool Hoosein Nuzmoodin and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at their office in Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 25, 1891.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

WE have always a complete Stock of Indian Jewellery, Shawls, Carpets, Gold Embroideries, Travancore and Cutch Silver Work, &c., &c. Inspection invited.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHES 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Funnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

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THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, &CO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, &CO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS :—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHE—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, }
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	129-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Ghar. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Glaning Co	100	600	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	-	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	300	1,380	1,380	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,330
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	-	Rs. 20	190
Fort	515	18,500	8,500	50	959
French	300	500	all	20	625
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hemeti Press Co., Ld	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	140
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	97½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	325
Samoon	300	500	500	-	50
Stud and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	225
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	-	1,000		Rs. 80	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 7½	280 / 182½xd
Back Bay Baths	2800	50	50	12	90
Badhan Pile	15,000	100	100	12	20
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	650
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	890xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and [illegible]-or-thern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	-	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	15,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
Mine, Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50.	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52cdu
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	-	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire	250	8,000	1,000	IN dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	-	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-81
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	-	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
Western India Flour	-	-	-	-	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	190
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	100
Bombay United	909	1,000	1,000	25	730xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	405
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Dhurumsey Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	65
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	-	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	117½x
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,310xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahpur Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,380xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	275½x
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	690
Central India.	3,750	500	500	35	1,060

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	-	£100	All	5 p.c.	£ 40
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	-	£18	-	do.	£2)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
Chine Leaf	„ 23-0 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 22 „
Do. Old	„ 23-2 „
Australian Bar Gold 169 touch	„ 22-2
English Sovereigns	„ 14-8
Do. Dragons	„ 14-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-14
Spruce Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Inquest, Tower Tragedy, 2 p.m.
Khangaum Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Lammermoor (s), from Blyth ; Eleanor (s), Alexandria ; Kistna (s), Karachi ; Simla (s), Busreh ; Langoe (s), Cardiff ; and Emir (s), North Shields. Yesterday :—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Calcutta ; Cape Colona (s), Venice ; Nizam (s), Penang ; and Oswestry (s), Fiume.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Penwith (s), Dunkirk ; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool ; Clyde (s), London, &c. ; and Booldana (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Electra (s), for Hongkong ; Zampa (s), and Abbeymoor (s), Dunkirk ; Meyun (s). Perim, &c. ; and Clio (s), Hull, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Evelyn entered and the s. s. Booldana and s. s. Penwith left the dock on Saturday ; and the s. s. Peveril left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Umballa entered and the s. s. City of Perth left the dock on Friday ; and the s. s. Lammermoor and s. s. Surat entered it on Saturday,

LOST.—Mr. J. Barrett, a workman in the Gun Carriage Factory, reports that he dropped a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, somewhere in the Factory premises, on Friday last.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following are the additional passengers by the P. and O. s. s. Clyde :—Col and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Bridweslee, Lt. Rouse, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Pease, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. White.

B. B. & C. I Railway.—The goods traffic on the B. B. C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd May, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 279,178 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 18,742 in the earnings.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Ebraimjee Moossajee, living at Kara Talao Road, reports to the police that whilst his daughter was playing in the street, in front of his house on Friday last, a Mahomedan enticed her away to old Nagpada, and there robbed her of two silver bangles and two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 20.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of a [illegible]-mon woman, named Hawabai, aged 19 years. On Friday night the deceased was lighting a lamp when her clothes caught fire. She was severely burnt and died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

STEALING ORNAMENTS FROM A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Kaleekan Thaikhan was placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a pair of bangles, valued at Rs. 2, from a little girl, 3 years of age, the daughter of a Hindu widow, named Luxmi, living at Two Tanks Roads. On Friday evening whilst the child was playing in the street the accused stole the pair of silver bangles from her and absconded. He was afterwards arrested by a police on suspicion. The accused, against whom there was one previous conviction, was, on pleading guilty, sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Vishnu Dhondi was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 9, and Rs. 24 in cash, the property of Khemjee Tejpal, a dealer in flour, living at two Tanks Road. On Friday last, the complainant hung his coat containing the above property on a nail in the front-room of his shop, and went on some business. The accused, it seems, went to the complainant's shop to buy some flour and seeing no one there took the coat. As he was making away with it he was stopped by a servant of the complainant, who made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.—An evening gathering of the members of the club took place on Friday night, at the Club's tent, behind the Gaiety Theatre, to offer congratulations of the club to its president, Mr. K. J. Mantri, B.A., LL.B., on his success at the last Attorney Examination. Upwards of a hundred members were present. After the customary congratulatory speeches and replies to the same by the guests, the gathering adjourned to the refreshment buffets in the enclosure behind the tent. This was followed by a magic lantern performance, which all seemed much to relish, and for which thanks are due to the exhibitor, Mr. S. G. Velukar, B.A. Native music, with harmonium accompaniment, enlivened the proceedings. After the usual distribution of flower the gathering, after spending a very enjoyable evening, separated at about midnight.

BROACHING THE CARGO.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Penn, of the Water Police, charged Bowadin Sheik Abdula and two other boatmen with criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of a quantity of pepper, valued at Rs 12, the property of Tricumdas Jaitha, a grocer at Khan Bazaar. From the evidence of the chief tindal of the prow, to which the prisoners belonged, it appears that they extracted the pepper from a number of bags that were shipped for the complainant at Colaba. After making this port the prow lay off Carnac Bunder, where the trio lauded with the stolen pepper, and endeavoured to sell it. They were observed by a policeman however and were arrested. Pleading guilty, Bowadin was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months, while his companions received one month each.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Wilmot charged two women, named Amalsene Comyuskein and Papee La Bovidgee, living at Cummatipura, and Igmatha Yoosta, the first two with being disorderly in a public place and the third with failing to appear before his Worship to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour preferred against him by the police a few days ago. It appeared that as the third accused failed to appear before his Worship to answer the charge of disorderly behaviour, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. On Saturday morning Constable Wilmot, in company with two police sepoys, went to execute the warrant against the third accused while the first two accused fell on a police sepoy, and assaulted him. The Magistrate convicted the trio and sentenced the first two to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each and the third Rs. 15.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th May 1891, compared with the statement of the 12th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs. A. P.	May 19. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,50,46,187 10 1	2,35,64,662 8 8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,27,251 9 0	6,38,94,871 6 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,05,853 8 6	2,80,961 6 1
Sundries	27,16,964 3 5	27,32,760 8 3
	Rs. 11,30,95,256 15 0	11,51,78,257 13 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,07,28,365 8 0	1,12,17,685 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts.	76,11,610 4 0	76,11,635 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	83,75,804 9 3	89,78,741 2 10
Credits on do.	50,65,880 7 10	61,35,431 4 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,66,02,434 15 6	2,59,57,335 1 7
Balances with other Banks	5,57,356 5 6	12,97,389 12 6
Bullion	10,42,232 6 2	10,44,232 8 8
Dead Stock	12,22,665 9 3	12,22,048 9 7
Stamps	11,668 0 4	11,956 10 3
Sundries	12,31,716 14 3	12,34,119 8 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,75,97,726 10 7	3,07,77,241 12 1
Do. at Branches	2,20,99,491 4 4	2,03,10,460 11 5
Rs.	11,30,95,256 15 0	11,51,78,257 13 10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 19th May, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,16,951 Inc.
Do. at Branches	27,93,47 Dec.
Other Deposits	34,67,619 Inc.
Post Bills	75,110 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	4,89,345 Inc.
Loans	6,02,936 do.
Accounts of Credit	2,19,451 do.
Mercantile Bills	6,15,104 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	32,89,51 Inc.
Do. at Branches	17,89,05 Dec. 30

RUMOURS come from Berlin which place the versatile Kaiser in yet another light. This time it is as a pietist that his many-sided Majesty is about to appear on the scene. He is on the point of making a "retreat," so it is said, to the historic castle of Wartburg, where Luther distinguished himself by hurling an inkpot at the devil's head. Here William II. will shut himself up in strict retirement for a day or two.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Abbeymoor, 1,560 tons, Captain B Bruhn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Zampa, 1,525 tons, Captain R O Chisholm, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R B Wood, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain C Colman, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Meyun, 91 tons, Captain A Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Aden and Perim, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Nizam, Captain G. L. Langbourne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penang, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Capt J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via K coast, with a general cargo and 178 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Eleanor 1,228 tons, Captain H Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Alexandria, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Evelyn, 1,529 tons, Captain A Steele, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Lammermoor, 1,925 tons, Captain J K Lascelles, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Blyth, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Langoe, 1,492 tons, Captain J Craig, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,978 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from North Shields, with a cargo of 4,644 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool and Port Said, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr S A Salaman, Mrs Warburton, Mrs Murray and two infants, Mrs Greig and infant, Dr W A Cowen, wife and infant, Mr W H Bushby, Mr W S Millard, Mr E McCallum, and attendant, Mr and Mrs Betham, and five children.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Electra, 2,095 tons, Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs C Perlete, Mr E C Rudra, Mrs Carrol, Mr and Mrs Durand, and child, and 7 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 19 chests opium, and the following passengers :—Mr A C Trevor, Mr A E Orr, Mr Syedalli and two ladies, Mr J J Emery, Mrs Davey, and two children, Mr J Lind, and two others, and 158 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
„ Hajeen	1785	Crawford	B	K Nixon & Co
„ Gutenfels	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
„ Khiva	..	Shumacker	D	H Cassum Joosub.
„ Clio	1779	Colman	F	F Muir & Co
„ Chingford	1100	Stewart	G	Ralli Brothers
„ Virginia	1515	Knott	HT	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Bendo	2280	Campbell	K	W& A Graham & Co
„ Crauford	1498	Elency	L	Ralli Brothers
„ Abbeymoor	1662	Bruhn	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Aislaby	1799	Dennis	N	Morrison & Co
„ Ebrenfels	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
„ Iago	1550	Rippeth	P	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ St. Mornac	1951	Mundle	Q	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.	
„ Kaveri	do	do	do
„ Krishna	do	do	do

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Imaum	2706	Poland	1	E Bates & Co
„ Armenia	2234	Read	2	W& A Graham & Co
„ R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
„ Avola	2415	Newell	4	W& A Graham & Co
„ Gwalior	2733	Jephson	5	P & O S N N Co
„ A. Brothers	1738	Hill	6	E D Sassoon
„ Imperator	2441	Beckhinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Elektra	2093	Billen	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Reading	1457	Gimey	9	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Umbala	1242	Wilson	10	B I S N Co
„ Resolution	1224	Caseton	11	J Mackintosh & Co
„ W. Hall	2210	Buck	12	E Bates
„ Methley Hall	2182	Wilcox	13	E Bates & Co
„ Surat	..	..	15	P & O S N Co
„ Zampa	1525	Chisholm	16	C Eduljee
„ L. Moor	1922	Lascelles	18	W& A Gram & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	This	H Cassum & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Pocasset ....1731 Jenkin ..... W & A Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Lammermoor (s)	Lascelles	Blyth, April 7.
	Eleanor (s)	Hill	Alexandria, May 9.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, May 20.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, May 10.
	Langoe (s)	Craig	Cardiff.
	Emir (s)	Robson	North Shields.
24	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Butterworth	Calcutta, May 9.
	Cape Colona (s)	Starkey	Venice, May 4.
	Nizam (s)	Langbourne	Penang, May 12.
	Oswestry (s)	Garnet-worthy	Fiume, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Penwith (s)	Williams	Dunkirk.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, &c.
	Booldana (s)	Wood	Calcutta.
24	Electra (s)	Bellen	Hongkong.
	Zampa (s)	Chisholm	Dunkirk.
	Abbeymoor (s)	Bruhn	Dunkirk.
	Meeyun (s)	Mackenzie	Perim, &c.
	Clio (s)	Colman	Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Eleanor, for Havre.
„ Evelyn, for Hull.
„ Lammermoor, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
19	Kohinur s	Wright	Rangoon, May 14.
	Duke of Argyll s	Prentice	London, April 11.
	Ganges s	Alderton	London, April 16.
	Johannisberger s	Lange	Hamburg, March 16.
20	Kasara s	Pearson	Rangoon May 12.
	Chanda s	Coope	Moulmein, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—A barque (shewed) H. V. C. S.)
May 20.—barque Foxglove.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
21	Mecca s	Bombay.
	Loodiana s	Calcutta.
	Katoria s	Rangoon.
22	Pentakota s	Calcutta.
	Goalpara s	Singapore.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

May			
11	Mobile s	Cronin	Mussowah.
12	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via Cutch Coast.
	Assyria s	Houstown	Persian Gulf.
	Persian Prince s	Chastney	Bombay.
	Labourdonnais s	Schmitz	Bombay.
13	Pemba s	Mason	Bombay.
14	Gledhow s	Sunley	Port Said.
16	Adowa s	Patton	London.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via Cutch Coast.

DEPARTURES.

May			
11	Clio s	Colman	Bombay.
12	Labourdonnais s	Schmitz	Aden.
13	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via Cutch Coast.
14	Assyria s	Houstown	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Mason	Persian Gulf.
	Zampa s	Chisholm	Bombay.
15	Ebrenfels s	Kayser	Bombay.
	Lockeley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool & Marseilles.
16	Persian Prince s	Chastney	Bordeaux.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via Cutch Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamers Gledhow, Sunley, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
„ Adowa, Patton, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 125 bales wool, G. Toolseedas.
Armenia s—525 cwts wheat, L. Nuppoo.
Methley Hall s—5,090 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 20 bales wool, C. Nanjee ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Aislaby s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, E. C. Nanjee ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, P. Danjee.

FOR LONDON.

Armenia s—48 bales skins, W, and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iago s—6,430 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Eljee.
Evelyn s—66,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Clio s—882 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 500 cwts ghalls, and 375 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—275 bales cottn, E Spinner and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Reading s—450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 674 cwts wheat, The Bombay and Co.
Eleanor s—2,020 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 7,000 cwts wheat, 12,002 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Clan Graham s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 3,999 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Lammermoor s—2,091 cwts rapeseed and 18,000. cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Hajeen s—5,758 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co ; 672 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Resolution s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 910 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—6,000 cwts wheat, 3,460 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 1,999½ cwts groundnuts, D P Batha and Co.
Akola s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Jachiri ; 3,967 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6,820 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Virginia s—2,868 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 1,330 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.
R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Pocasset s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bendo s—547½ cwts castor seed, R Kaderbhoy ; 370 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Electra s—8 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co.
Gwalior s—700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 110 cwts cloves, and 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 894 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 850 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 48 bales twist, L Chuttoo ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 330 bales cotton, L Chootoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 200 bales twist, Killik, Nixon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 11TH TO 18TH MAY 1891.

EXPORTS.

S s Karagola (Bombay) 405 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 389 cwts wheat, 1,309 corges skins, 150 cwts cotton unpressed, 165 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Kapurthala (Bombay) 100 bales cotton, 2,229 cwts rapeseed ; 720 corges skins, 10 corges hides, 231 cwts wool unpressed.
S s Labourdonnais (Bombay) 965 bales cotton, 1,321 cwts rapeseed, 9 cwts wheat, 1,384 cwts cotton unpressed.
S s Peveril (Bombay) 2,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS for children.. Fresh consignment just to hand.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BULLOLJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LOVERS OF ART—A selection of ART WARE from Northern India to be seen at O'NEAL & Co., No. 43, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTIFULLY-MADE Show Cases, Almirahs, Magnificent counter 15 × 3 feet, top all one piece, Dress stands, &c., &c., all a Milliner's Stock for Sale, Cheap. Closing business. Sharp. MACKAY, and Co., 12, Rampart Row.

CHIANTI and BERBERA Italian Wines, and OLD DRY SHERRY, for sale at reasonable Rates at Pearse and Co.'s Sirdars' Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Gujerati Hindu Gentleman of good birth as a PRIVATE SECRETARY or a TUTOR to a Rajah or a rich Gentleman. Good Experience and Excellent English knowledge. Apply to "N.P.," care of this Office.

BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld.—LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, with habit Shirts, Rs. 5-8 cash or V. P. Post.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

NEW PIANOS, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,750. All Iron Framed and specially made for India. Pianos on the Monthly Payment System.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE and Co.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A. M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address "ALBION," care of this Paper.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 24 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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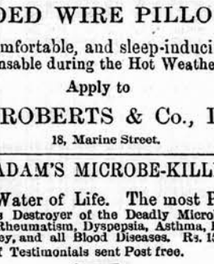

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening marks a further improvement in the Money Market, an advance of ½ per cent. having taken place in Consols at 95¾ ; while the market rates of discount, which were reduced to 4 per cent. all round, on Thursday, were further put down ½ per cent, making the rate 3½ both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Meantime Gold continues to flow into the coffers of the Bank of England, £450,000 more making over a million this week—having been paid in yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower at 44½d. ; but Rupee Securities were still £74⅜ for Fours and £76 for 4½ per cents., at which quotations they have remained since Thursday last week, the downward movement in the governing metal meantime notwithstanding. Silver in New York was unaltered at 97 cents, ; as was also demand Exchange on London at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 300,000 ounces of the metal at 97·15 to 97·23 cents. per oz. A small amount of extra Council Bills on Madras was allotted yesterday at 1s. 4 13-16d, which is 1-16d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate, but the same as that of the extra sales meantime ; and the Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 4 9 16d. The weekly Specie shipments to India (advised on Thursday) consisted of only £30,000 in Gold for this port. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 93⅔ ; Exchange on London was unaltered at frs. 25·30½.

To-day's message from London makes Stock Exchange quotations unchanged, the only fresh financial item being the allotment of an extra lakh of Council Bills on Calcutta at the previous rate of 1s. 4 13-16d. Silver and Exchange in New York are unaltered.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was easier, and the spot price was 6d. per quarter lower at 43d. ex-quay ; but arrival Seed is called by Reuter 9d. higher, at 43s. 9d. per quarter, ex-quay. Wheat was firmer, and both No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool were ½d. per cental dearer at 7s. 8½d. and 8s. 0½d. ex-quay respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,410,000 quarters, or 80,000 less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday, and Surats and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Ready Mid.-Americans was 1-16d. lower at 4¾d. ; but Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. higher, American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for May and May-June deliveries, but unchanged in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed with the same feeling, the Sales having aggregated 4,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats ; but both spot and arrival prices are quite unchanged ; as also is the Manchester Market.

Business was slack during the three days on which the market has been open since the previous Friday, the total Sales having aggregated 26,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 48,000 bales. The Imports have been 65,000 bales ; and the total Stock has increased by 8,000 bales, making it 207,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 338,000 bales more than in 1889. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 90,000 bales ; but of East Indian Cotton there were 29,000 bales more in sight ; and below we give our usual figures for comparison, showing a very large increase as against last year and the year before in the total Supply—of nearly a million bales in the latter comparison—and a decrease in the Supply of Surats as against last year, though an increase to about the same extent compared with 1889. The changes noted above in yesterday's quotations are the only ones which have taken place during the past week ; and the spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1 13-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1¼d. above the rate ruling in 1889.

Prices in New York were unchanged yesterday at 8 15-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands ; and 8·84 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales ; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now show an increase of 988,000 bales compared with last season's, and of 1¼ million as against those of the year before. The quantity in sight was 8,280,000 bales compared with 8¼ million bales visible a week ago To-day the market has been unchanged.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	38,000	14,000	10,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	11,000	19,000	30,000
" " Continent	8,000	7,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,692,000	5,701,000	5,453,000
" Exports to U. K. do.	3,074,000	2,671,000	2,610,000
" " to Continent do.	2,346,000	2,097,000	1,835,000
" Stock in the Ports	410,000	202,000	295,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,930,000	2,235,740	1,990,940
" " Surats	591,000	723,460	490,800
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,215,000	1,007,510	877,110
" London	19,000	11,000	8,000
American afloat	90,000	20,000	54,000
East Indian "	15,000	69,000	88,000
Total	1,339,000	1,098,510	1,027,110
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¾d.	69-16d.	6¾.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	15-16d.	1 13-16d.	1¾d.

There has been but little doing in our Local Cotton Market to-day ; but the feeling has been steady, and an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established in prices of Dharwar, Westerns, and "Good" Bhownugger. 500 bales have been taken by exporters, consisting of 200 bales each of Dharwar, at Rs 173 ; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 164 ; and 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 169; while the Mills have bought 550 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 148 ; 100 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 158 ; and 100 Radi, at Rs. 154 per candy.

WHEAT has been much less enquired for by shippers to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet, and very few fresh transactions have been reported. Rates are unaltered, however, with the exception of *Linseed* which are half an anna lower, at Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,530 bales.
Wheat	109,693 cwts.
Linseed	12,234 "
Rapeseed	7,115 "
Poppyseed	1,634 "
Groundnuts	3,686 "
Castorseed	2,083 "

The Banks have been closed to-day, not to-reopen until Wednesday. The Stock, Share, and Freight markets have also been closed for the holidays.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·392
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·2
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	253

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 23.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EUROPE.
BIRTH.

RUST—May 18, at Holt, Norfolk, England, the wife of R Rust, of a son.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

BAHADHURJEE—May 24, on Sunday, at Gowalia Tank Road, near Kemp & Co.'s, Bai Jerbai, widow of Shapurjee Cooverjee Bahadurjee and mother-in-law of Framjee D. Bahadhurjee. Funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BRANDER—May 13, at Etawah, the wife of Surgeon-Major E S Brander, of a son.
COHEN—May 20, at No. 40, Chattawalla Gully, the wife of Mr Simon M. S. D. Cohen, of a son.
DICK—May 11, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Albert W Dick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HADOW—BAINES—April 29, at the English Church, Srinagar, Cashmere, before the Resident, Colonel Prideaux, by the Rev Hinton Knowles, Charles Macdonald Hadow, to Margaret (Lillie) Campbell, daughter of the late James William Baines, of Blackheath, Kent.
KIRKHAM—BEATY.—April 30, at Lahore, by the Right Reverend Doctor Emanuel, O C, R C Bishop, assisted by the Reverend Father Fabian, O C, R C Chaplain, and the Reverend Leo, O C, Percy Albert Douglas Kirkham, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Baluchistan, son of the late G F Kirkham, Esq., Royal Artillery, and grandson of the late Colonel S L Douglas, R H A, to Kathleen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Frank Beatty, of Lahore.
MACNAB—DEWAR—April 29, at Balliiesk, Perthshire, by the Rev. Donald Macleod, D D, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, Alister MacNab, Cocanada, Madras Presidency, third son of the late Rev. Duncan MacNab, to Margaret, younger daughter of James Dewar, Esq., J P, of Balliiesk.

DEATHS.

ANTONIO—May 19, at Vepery, Esther Idona Melvina, the dearly loved daughter of the late Senior Apothecary C M Antonio, aged 14 years and 3 months.
BAIRNSFATHER—May 16, at Long View, Dalhousie, Malcolm Henry, infant son of Captain T H Bairnsfather, 29th Punjab Infantry, aged 13½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.

THE Poona Provincial Conference was to so large an extent the outcome of our repeated protests against the neglect of provincial matters by the National Congress, that we should be sorry to allow its recent meeting in Poona to pass unnoticed. The Conference has not yet attained the form which it ought to have before it can claim to be listened to as a fully accredited exponent of provincial opinion. We make little of the fact that it does not rest upon an elective basis. In the present state of Indian society, election, unless carried out under special conditions, would not necessarily give representative authority to such a body as this. The weakness of the Conference was that it was almost exclusively an assembly of Poona politicians. Of the ninety-one delegates sixty-one belonged to the Deccan capital ; the remainder came from a not very wide area. Gujerat and Bombay, though each was invited to supply a president for the assembly, was not, so far as we can learn, represented there. This, of course, gives a limited authority to the resolutions of the Congress, and suggests the question whether it would not in future be well to describe it, as what it appears strictly to be, namely a Deccan conference, leaving Gujerat, and if need be the South Mahratta Country and the Konkan, to organize themselves each on their own lines. The Bombay Presidency Association, which has certainly not inconvenienced the Government of late by its importunities, can best intervene as occasion arises.

The Poona Conference, which sat for two days, made the same mistake which the Congress itself makes when it assembled without any previous notification of the subjects it was intended to vote upon. It seems disposed to perpetuate the error, for next year again it is intended to leave it to a subjects committee, to be chosen on the first day of the gathering, to draw up the programme of its deliberations. The inconvenience of this is obvious. It means that the delegates will attend the Conference without having first instructed themselves as to the opinion of their neighbours upon the subjects they will be invited to vote upon. Resolutions arrived at under such conditions will weigh with Government and the public as personal opinions which may or may not embody public sentiment, but which originate rather in the Conference room than amongst the people who are supposed to be represented there. This consideration, it must be confessed, gave a rather mechanical character to the "omnibus resolution" in which the Conference dealt with such a diverse set of subjects as the extension of primary education in the districts, popular control over the issue of liquor licences, and the assessment of the income-tax. The subjects chosen for discussion and resolution were nevertheless subjects which a gathering claiming to be representative of mofussil opinion could very properly deal with. A strong representation against the "manufacture" sub-section of the Salt Act was agreed upon, the wonder being that native opinion has been so slow to declare itself upon a subject in which the liberties of the poor are so directly involved. The High Court has done its duty in the matter, and we have reason to believe that Government have approached it in a sympathetic spirit. But it has yet to be seen whether the asperities of the Act in this regard will be mitigated by departmental action—or inaction—or by an amendment of the Act. The secrecy in which, despite criticism and frequent parliamentary inquiry, the subject is still involved, seems unnecessary, and supplies a fresh illustration of the need for the right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils which the Councils Bill—even Lord Cross's—would concede. A full report of the Conference is not available ; but the delegates do not seem to have contributed to the stock of information on the subject by furnishing particulars of the way in which the Act is being worked in this district. Government, we suppose, will look with no dissatisfaction upon the resolution in which the Conference asked for such an amendment of the District Municipal Act as will enable the Municipalities to delegate executive power to their officers. It is part of the case of the Poona Municipality in their controversy with Government that they have been hampered by their inability lawfully to delegate a portion of their executive powers, and to this controversy apparently we owe it that the Government are endeavouring to collect the opinion of the municipalities and local authorities on the subject, with a view to its discussion by an official committee in the rains. The request for a public commission of inquiry into the working of the police system is assured beforehand of rejection, by the simple fact that a new Police Act was passed only last year, and that the Government are not likely to inquire into a subject upon which they may be presumed to have so recently informed themselves as a preliminary to legislating upon it.

The discussion upon the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Act was more to the purpose. The Conference seemed by no means unanimous in its approval of the Act, at least two members speaking of it as a measure of doubtful advantage. But there was a strong expression of opinion in favour of the conciliation clauses of the Act, which were affirmed to have proved of great service to agriculturists, and to have been of very high agricultural value. It is easy to join with the Conference in urging the Government not to surround the operations of the Act, and their intentions in regard to it, with such amazing secrecy. All that the public are furnished with concerning it are the annual returns of registration under it and a set of tables which indicate little as to the success or failure of its work. Nearly three years ago it was proposed to extend it to the Ratnageri district, and elaborate inquiries were set afoot. Is the matter of such little public importance, and are the public to be kept so thoroughly in the dark concerning their own affairs, that no word that shall indicate what these enquiries resulted in is to be brought to light ? Again it is known that a special officer has reported upon the working of the Act in the four Deccan Districts to which it has been applied ; it is known too that a member of the Government who is inveterately opposed to the Act, root and branch, has advocated changes in it which, in the opinion of competent authorities, would make it a stunted, feeble, and ineffective measure. If Government could keep such facts as these to themselves they might trust the public not to be inquisitive. But having let so much become known they cannot look upon it as an unreasonable thing when they asked to state the facts upon which their proposals are based. When asked to furnish a copy of the report of the special officer appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act the answer was that the report was under consideration, and could not be supplied at present. This was six months ago, and it is difficult to believe that the same answer could be given now to the request, or that the same excuse could be given to a request for papers—let them be as judiciously edited as you please—bearing upon the proposal to extend the Act to the Konkan. High officers of Government now and again assure us that there is nothing that Government welcome more than an expression of public opinion upon these matters, and that the one thing India needs is a properly formed public opinion. Sometimes, however, Government give reason to believe that there is nothing that they desire less. The secrecy in which the inquiry in regard to this Act and to the Khote question in Ratnageri have been enshrouded is at all events a strange commentary upon occasional professions of desire to administer and to legislate in the light of public opinion. However, it may be that Government will think that an assembly in which the Deccan so largely represented was entitled to ask for information in regard to a question of such direct local interest. No one asks to have the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat exposed to public view, as there are papers connected with this question which obviously cannot be made public. But there must surely be a middle course between indiscriminate publicity and the utter darkness in which for nearly three years past the Government have suffered the working of this Act to be enshrouded, at a time when all kinds of rumours are in the air as to their intentions in regard to it. We are not hopeful as to the ability of any public assembly to persuade Government to take the public into their confidence upon this question, but the Poona Conference did right in making a representation upon it.

THE recent death of Bishop French at Muscat will recall to all readers of missionary history the death of another worker in the same field nearly eighty years ago. For Henry Martyn, though a chaplain in the Company's establishment, and though a wanderer in Persia and the adjacent lands, for health's sake, was essentially a missionary, and he chose Persia as the scene of his sojourn when on sick leave from his chaplaincy at Cawnpore in order that he might the better complete his translation of the New Testament into Persian, and, as the inscription on his monument in Trinity Church, Cambridge, says, "might defend the Christian faith in the heart of Persia against the united talents of the most learned Mahomedans." But we need not carry the parallel farther, unless indeed we find it in the seeming uselessness of the sacrifice which the younger as well as the older of the missionaries made for the faith. Work such as theirs claims notice rather for the spirit in which it is entered upon than in its direct and visible results. The venerable Bishop who has just died was a missionary by instinct, and henceforth will claim a place of honour in the records of the mission field. He came to India forty-one years ago, and founded a missionary college at Agra. He gained the hearts of his people, and stood by them during the Mutiny, when it was sought to exclude them from one of the fortified centres. He was the first Bishop of Lahore, and as such he was forward in all good works, energetically organizing and supervising the work of the Church in the new diocese, labouring hard to provide it with a cathedral, and in all things approving himself a pattern Bishop. But he was essentially a missionary, and it was in obedience to his master impulse that in 1883 he obtained a commission from the Bishop of London to visit Persia, holding services in the Persian language, and admitting the first native of that country into Anglican orders. He resigned the Bishopric at the end of 1887, and those who saw him at that time may remember him as a venerable, frail-looking man whose work had apparently been done, and who might fitly spend the remainder of his days in honoured retirement. But the missionary spirit which had worked within him for nearly forty years was as powerful as it had ever been. The same zeal for work amongst the Arabs, which seven years ago moved the scholarly and gently born Robert Keith Falconer to settle at Sheik Othman, made the venerable Bishop impatient of rest, and finding that none of the missionary societies would start a mission on the Gulf of Oman, he came out himself at the beginning of apparently February, after a period of probation spent in Tunis and Egypt for the purpose of perfecting himself in Arabic. Two letters which have been received from him at Muscat show what his plans were, and what were the difficulties under which he was endeavouring to carry them out. People were telling him that he had no chance of doing anything in Muscat, though the Sultan had been friendly to him, and were advising him to try Bahrein, the seat of the pearl fishery, or some Arab towns in the Hadramaut, or Hoodeida on the Red Sea. But, he wrote in his later letters, "I should be sorry precipitately to abandon Muscat, however small the measure of support may be. If it is a very small work, it may be well enough for an old man like myself, whose loss or banishment could affect the Church but little." The memory of Henry Martyn's interest in these lands seems to have been with him. "In memory of Henry Martyn's pleadings for Arabia, Arabs, and the Arabic," he wrote, "I seem almost trying at least to follow more directly in his footsteps and under his guidance than even in Persia or India, however incalculable the distance at which the guided one follows the leader." The Bishop had formed plans for work in the interior during the hot weather, but these he can hardly have begun to carry out, as he seems to have died in the house of Colonel Mockler, the British Political Agent at Muscat. The pathos of the story of this venerable man, setting out in loneliness and weakness upon such a venture as this, will be appreciated wherever it is told, and it would be only one of the repetitions of missionary history if so noble a failure were to prove the beginning of an enduring work.

THERE is, as we pointed out a week ago, a very remarkable absence from the official account furnished to the Secretary of State of any confirmation of Mrs. Grimwood's statement that the Jubraj actually went to the Manipur Residency with the intention of attending the Durbar. The point is of so much importance that we will quote Mrs. Grimwood's statement, as it appeared in the *Englishman* :—"At the hour appointed the Maharajah, often referred to as the Regent, the Jubraj, and the Senapatti, arrived at the Residency, but they were not admitted into the Durbar Hall, because the translation of a certain document from the Government required for the occasion, had not been completed. This delay gave the Jubraj the opportunity of noting the unusual disposition of the troops under four British officers, on the steps of and surrounding the house on every side." Now, the telegram to the Secretary of State, partly by omission and partly by divergence, gives an entirely different account of the matter. Nothing is said about the Jubraj coming ; the cause of delay, instead of being the necessity of translating a document, is something altogether different. "Quinton," the telegram says, "said Durbar would be held in Residency at twelve o'clock. When time came Regent appeared at Residency Gate, but guard-of-honour had been late in falling in, and Grimwood asked Regent to wait a little. After few minutes Regent came on to Residency steps. Then it became known that Senapatti (Jubraj) had not come, and he was sent for. He refused to come on score of illness, and Quinton declined to hold Durbar unless he appeared." In a later paragraph of the same despatch it is stated "there was no question of alluring him to Durbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Durbar." Without attempting to reconcile the official statement and that of Mrs. Grimwood, an eye-witness, we note that Mr. J. E. Apcar, in whose house at Calcutta Mrs. Grimwood was a guest, and who communicated her account to the newspapers, now writes to the *Englishman*, noting the omission from the official despatch of the fact that the Jubraj came to the Residency gate, and says, "Mrs. Grimwood was clear and explicit with regard to this point, and confirmed my account of her narrative after she had seen it in print." Besides this, the *Englishman's* correspondent at Manipur now confirms Mrs. Grimwood's version, and says that the Jubraj actually went to the Residency gate. He must have gone there, then, in acceptance of Mr. Quinton's invitation and under a sense of security. Whether he was "allured" there, and whether the sense of security under which he went, was "false" are questions which it would be more pleasant to keep in the background.

IF local self-government falls short of what is expected of it in Chudderghat, it is not for want of official appreciation of the labours of the Municipality. The Minister's recent review of its work for the past year is highly complimentary. But the Municipality comprises some of the most competent officials at head-quarters, and it is served by an undoubtedly able staff. It is still in the early stage of constitutional development. With the exception of licences and a few other minor sources of income, it has no revenue of its own, and is dependent upon grants—which are not illiberal—from the Government. A scheme for endowing the Municipality with powers for raising its own revenue was prepared some time since, but it is not likely to be precipitately sanctioned. The Municipality has more than one delicate subject awaiting treatment. The overcrowding of Mahomedan cemeteries, which has exercised the mind of the Bombay Municipality of late, and is not yet by any means a solved problem, has forced itself upon the notice of the Chudderghat Commissioners, and apparently more will be heard of it. There are over a hundred and forty cemeteries within municipal limits in the immediate vicinity of dwelling-houses, and the Health Officer, Dr. Hehir, gives some gruesome details on the subject, the practical significance of which is conveyed in the warning that if the present system continues for a few years, every foot of ground within municipal limits that is not occupied by the living, will be tenanted by the dead. Whoever is able to deal with this question without coming in conflict with the religious and domestic sentiment of the community will do an important public service. For the district, even when the Husein Saugor water has been supplied to it, will to a large extent be dependent upon wells, and it is impossible, where that is the case, to consider the question of intramural interment apart from that of water contamination. In the circumstances it is difficult to account for the remarkably low death-rate in Chudderghat last year. Fourteen per mille per annum is a rate that the City of Hygeia itself might envy ; and when it is reported in any Indian community, one's first impulse is to ask if the registration is exceedingly bad, or the sanitation exceedingly good. There is scarcely a branch of administration in Hyderabad which the conflicting jurisdiction of the Nizam and of the jaghirdars does not interfere with. Even the Chudderghat Municipality is not free from the inconvenience, for the municipal limits include several jaghir areas, which are in an insanitary state. In some cases the jaghir officials oppose interference by the Municipality, and the whole question seems in a very indefinite state. Local government anywhere in India is carried on under difficulties of its own ; it is unfortunate when these are added to by the assertion of personal rights in conflict with the right of the community to keep its ways in cleanliness and good order.

PRINCE SAMATSINGHJI of Palitana intends starting for England about the middle of next month.

COLONEL HADDON makes the undeniably bold, if not altogether original, proposal that British volunteer corps should devote their Sunday afternoons to practice at rifle ranges. To this the commanding officer of the 4th West Surrey Volunteers adds the recommendation that the Government should acquire the Alexandra Palace estate as a rifle range for the volunteers of the Metropolitan District.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Gladstone is now at Hawarden, the attack of influenza from which he is suffering, being of a severe nature.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Commons.

DEATH OF ANOTHER M.P.

Sir Robert Fowler, Member of Parliament for the City of London, died yesterday, the cause of death being heart-disease, accentuated by an attack of influenza.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The hired transport Roma, from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

The Committee of the Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held in London next month, have urged the India Office to invite the authorities at Simla to send a limited number of native experts to the Congress.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN ARGENTINA.

Telegrams received last night from Buenos Ayres state that the Government troops have suppressed an attempted rising at Cordova in the Argentine Republic. Firing took place in the streets of the town and lasted several hours, many persons being injured.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE REPORTED.

CAPETOWN, MAY 23.

A report has reached here that the Portuguese stationed at a post on the Pongwe have attacked an expedition of the British South Africa Company. The report says that seven Portuguese were killed, but the British loss is unknown.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

Latest reports from Chili state that the Government war-ships have landed troops and captured the town of Taltal.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

Extensive shipments of gold to Europe continue to be made from New York.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22.

The Treasury purchased to-day 300,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 97·15 to 97·23.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday (Friday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 24.

H. M. S. Lapwring from Aden, arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	93⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. „	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		26,000 bales.
„ „	Surats	2,000 „
„ Imports of Cotton		65,000 „
„ „	Surats	4,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton		1,215,000 „
„ „	Surats	120,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London		19,000 „

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	7	25 p.m.	11	46
Teheran	24	10	51 a.m.	1	4
Suez	24	11	35 a.m.	1	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	8	..	1
„ Madras	..	17	..	1

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

CAPTURE OF THE SENAPATY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Senapaty has been brought in by Captain Maxwell's men.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

Kapoch, who murdered Mr. Grimwood, will be executed, the sentence of death having been confirmed by the Government of India. A man named Juttra says he did his best to help Mr. Quinton's party, and it was through his instrumentality that they got into the durbar-room when they were pressed by the Manipuris. The trial of the Tongal General was fixed for last Thursday.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

The Miranzai Field Force is to be broken up, and the British troops return to India forthwith.

THE NOWGONG MURDERER.

Jules le Grande, the murderer, was executed on Friday morning, at Nowgong.

THE RANI OF COORG.

The Rani Desammaji, widow of the late Raja Ling Najin Drabeder of Coorg, died at Benares yesterday.

THE AKAZAIS.

The Chagarzais have given the Akazais notice that they must either submit to the British Government or leave the Chagarzai country.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

The North-West Provinces *Government Gazette* contains the orders of the local Government respecting the Temple Riots of Benares. The temple is to be allowed to stand *in situ*, the priests attached thereto receiving passes to get to it through the water-works enclosure. The public are excluded, and it will depend on their future behaviour whether they are re-admitted when the water-works are completed. The *Morning Post* is complimented on the remarkable accuracy of its report respecting the Benares Riot.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER, M.P.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER, M.P., whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of Thomas Fowler, a London banker, of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, and Yarland, Wiltshire. He was born at Tottenham, Sept. 12, 1828, and educated at Grove House School and University College, London, B.A. 1848, M.A. 1850. He became senior partner in the firm of Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Co., Bankers, and was from 1868 to 1874 Conservative member for Penryn and Falmouth. In 1880 he was elected M.P. for the City of London, and in 1885 was again returned for the same constituency. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1883, and again for part of 1885, when a vacancy occurred through the death of Lord Mayor Nottage. He was created a baronet in August 1885, and was again returned unopposed for the City of London at the general election of 1886.

The *Pall Mall* "Mems. about Members" thus speaks of the deceased baronet:—"Alderman Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler, twice Lord Mayor of London, is a typical citizen of credit and renown—a banker (Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co.) and a philanthropist, of a cheerful and pleasant countenance, of bluff and hearty manners, an indefatigable worker, and a staunch Conservative. When Lord Salisbury made him a baronet the other day, people's only regret was that he had not been made a peer straight off, for he is equally popular in the City (where he has served all the civic offices and defended all the ancient privileges with unflagging zeal) and in the House (where he sat for Penryn 1868-74, and from 1880 onward for the City. He was educated at University College, and graduated in high mathematical and classical honours in the University of London, and he was the first Lord Mayor who ever quoted Greek after dinner. He has written a book describing a tour in the East."

DOUBLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1ST TIES.

Mr. Jacob and Mr. W. Reid + ½ 15 beat Mr. Chatterton, and Mr. A. J. Brookes, scratch, 6-5, 6-3.

Byes—Mr. E. B. Forman and Dr. McCartie.
Revd. R. Gray and Mr. H. Proctor.
Mr. E. Arundell and Mr. C. H. S. Boggs.
Mr. Carmichael and Major Alexander.
Mr. Orr and Mr. Symes.
Mr. Fowler and Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Clark and Mr. Doherty.

2ND TIES.

Mr. Gray and Mr. Proctor + ½ 15, beat Mr. Forman and Dr. MacCartie, scratch, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Mr. Arundell and Mr. Boggs + ½ 15, beat Mr. Reid, and Mr. Jacob, scratch, 6-2, 6-4.

Mr. Orr and Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Carmichael and Major Alexander + 15 6-1 6-1.

Mr. Fowler and Mr. Anderson, scratch, beat Mr. Clark and Mr. Doherty, scratch, 6-1 6-4.

3RD TIES.

Mr. Arundell and Mr. Boggs + ½ 15, beat Mr. Gray and Mr. Proctor, scratch, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1,

Mr. Orr and Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Fowler and Mr. Anderson + ½ 15 6-4, 6-5.

FINAL TIE.

Mr. Arundell and Mr. Boggs + ½ 15, beat Mr. Orr and Mr. Symes, scratch, 6-5, 6-3.

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie (Captain T. Butterworth), arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. She left Calcutta on the 9th instant, and called at Vizagapatam on the 12th, Madras on the 14th, and then at Goa on the 22nd instant, for coal, and left on Saturday afternoon for Bombay. Since she left Bombay in October last, she has been engaged for trooping purposes between Chittagong, Calcutta and Madras. She will remain in Bombay for the monsoon. During the voyage, she experienced fine weather throughout, with the exception of a south-west swell on the south of Ceylon, and rainy weather up to Cananore.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN LE GALLAIS, 8th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, vice Major Clowes, resigned.

CAPTAIN A W Daniel, 5th Lancers, Lieutenant W M Lee, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Lieutenant A G Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards, remain at home on extended leave.

LIEUTENANT C S Warwick has resigned his probationary appointment in the 32nd Madras Infantry, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, pending further orders.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion—Lieutenant G M Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders. To 2nd Battalion—Colonel C T Barrow, D S O, Scottish Rifles, and Lieutenant J G Edwardes, Royal Irish Regiment.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F J Keen, C B, Commanding Peshawur District, and Deputy Surgeon-General P B Smith, M D, privilege leave for 60 days and 90 days, respectively. Lieutenant C Bailey, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for 6 months on medical certificate, and Lieutenant F S F Meaden, Liverpool Regiment, to Ceylon, for 3 months on private affairs.

AMONG other things, the Queen lends to the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea the two silver ships, which were presented to her by the officers of the Navy in her jubilee year. They were described at the time as models of first-class ships of war of the old and new type, but were seen by only a few, and have till now not been publicly exhibited. The Duke of Edinburgh also lends a remarkable case of silver ships, many of them in old Nuremberg work. The number of "relics" is extraordinarily large, and though amongst them there must be many of scarcely dubious genuineness, the "pedigree" of most of them would seem to be established beyond dispute. The Blake bust from the Taunton Shire Hall has gone to the exhibition.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN the course of last year there was an increase as compared with 1889 of over a lakh in the number of umbrellas passing the Calcutta Customs. The figures, however, were still below those of 1887 and 1888. It is complained that, although the demand was fairly large, the rapid fluctuations in exchange sent down prices in some instances below actual cost. The trade is still confined almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, the imports from other countries amounting in value to only Rs. 380 as against a total of over seventeen lakhs.

THE measures set on foot in the Lahore tehsil for the destruction of young locusts is very much the same as those adopted in Jhelum and other affected parts of the province. A number of men are employed in collecting the insects in baskets, each man receiving 2 annas per basket from the tehsildar. They are then carried to a distance from the village and thrown into huge pits charged with fire.

WHEN the last mail left Melbourne there was no apparent improvement in the relations between the shearers and the authorities in Queensland. A considerable body of troops was still under arms in the disturbed districts, and although no serious conflict had taken place, several minor skirmishes were reported. Meanwhile, incendiarism was rampant throughout the country, and some of the worst features of Irish agrarian crime were being imitated by the unionist shearers.

THE Manipore Residency had its counterpart on more than one occasion during the second phase of the Franco-German war. After Sedan and when Gambetta's levies were swarming over the country, the difficulty to procure arms for all, mobiles and Franc-tireurs, was very great. Rifles were purchased in America in large quantities, with the requisite ammunition, and with these the hasty levies were armed, only, however, often to find Chassepot cartridges served out with Remington rifles, and *vice versa*. We do not seem to be quite free from the same danger, what with Sniders, Martinis, and magazines of two different marks.

THE Sonapet Gold Mining Company are experiencing some difficulties, according to an up-country paper. The health of the camp is not good, and the Cabulis in the New Year shaft, finding the contract work too hard for them, abandoned it, with the result that the waters rose, necessitating several days' baling. Search for the reef, from which so much is expected, proceeds.

THE Government of Madras finds it impossible at present to provide funds for the proposed line of railway from Palghaut to Dindigul, about which the inhabitants of Palghaut memorialised the Governor in Council in February. The survey by the Madras Railway Company for a line from Palghaut to Kurapatnam, at the head of the water communication with Cochin, has, however, been recently sanctioned.

DIAMOND purchasers, beware! At the present moment there are in the market large quantities of yellow Cape stones, which have been changed to a brilliant white by a well-known chemical process. The same fraud created a great sensation some years ago, and it has now been revived with considerable success. It is believed that diamonds valued at £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 have been thrown on the market, the principal offenders being Belgian dealers. Upwards of 20 Paris diamond merchants have, it is said, been duped, and have, without knowing it, sold to their customers stones of prices 25 or 30 per cent. above their value.

THE Pope has no less than nine cardinal hats to dispose of. The Sacred College, which should consist of seventy cardinals, has now but sixty-one members, and of these eight are over eighty years of age, eighteen are over seventy, and only three under fifty, the average age of the cardinals being a little over sixty-eight. The youngest cardinal is Di Rende, who is only forty-four, and was barely forty when he received his hat.

THIS is the account that the *Victoria Daily Colonist*, the leading newspaper of British Columbia, presents to its readers of the events in Manipur:—"Emboldened by success the Manipuris who recently crushed the Gurkha escort accompanying Chief Commissioner Quinton in his efforts to settle the disputes among rival chieftains in Assam Miranzai, in Kohat territory, a district of the Peshawar division of the Punjab, have risen in arms, attacking the British troops along the length of their lines. The attack is being pushed so vigorously, that strong reinforcements will be hurriedly dispatched to the front." Then continues the news-maker, evidently feeling that his readers may expect something more about such important events—"Full details of this uprising are withheld by the British authorities."

A PRIVATE peep at the Royal Academy reveals the fact that it is not a very fine exhibition, and that the power of the havoc-bearing fogs and east winds has not been belied. The Academy will be probably remembered as the "Gruesome Exhibition"—so many are the corpses, the crises, and the funerals that sodden the walls. Mr. Luke Fieldes's picture of "The Doctor"—as we prophesied—must be considered, popularly speaking, the picture of the year. Mr. Bramley's Cornish funeral scene, the pathetic "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," makes a strong impression, but it is not well hung; it certainly deserves a better place.

M. DE LANESSAN, the new Governor of French Cochin-China, is more of a savant than a politician, though he has very statesmanlike views on the best method of administering a remote and semi-hostile dependency. Before he was 36 he had made many explorations in Western Africa, and during four years he lived in Cochin-China as naval surgeon. His favourite pursuit is botany and the cognate sciences, and his collection of butterflies and beetles is a very rich one. Some years ago he was elected a deputy for Paris and was sent on a special mission to the Dutch and British Indies; and now he has been sent out as Governor of Cochin-China

SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON is seen to admirable advantage with his "Perseus and Andromeda," and his "Return of Persephone," for these fine works look still better than they did when seen in his studio. In the section of sculpture, too, he takes premier place, his marble "Athlete and Python" occupying—and deservedly—the place of honour. Otherwise the show of sculpture *in situ* does not make a strong impression. But the architectural room—that, it must be admitted, excites the usual thrilling interest.

THE partial passage of the "Anti-Tights" Law in Minnesota led to some peculiar episodes. Manager Wilbur had a comic opera troup in Minneapolis at the time when the bill seemed on the eve of becoming law. No sooner had it passed the State Senate than he set costumiers to work, and presented the "Chimes of Normandy" in "bloomer" costumes. Every member of the company had his or her tights covered with a fair imitation of Turkish trousers. Even the tenor had on a pair of the "bloomers." The members of the Legislature were invited, and many of the them accepted the free tickets. No other variation took place in the performance, which was indescribably funny. The general opinion seems to have been that the change was more suggestive than if the tights had been visible.

THE King of Dahomey is delighted with the presents sent him by President Carnot. These consist of a musical box, a case of champagne, a cigar-case, and a dragoon's brass helmet with the horse's tail upon it dyed green. Clothed in smiles and sunshine, and little else, probably, except the brazen casque, his Dahomeyan Majesty reviews his troops, and doubtless causes flutters even in the virgin bosoms of his famous Amazons.

BARON HIRSCH'S fortune is variously estimated from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000. His father was a Bavarian banker. The foundation of his fortune was a railway contract with the Turkish Government. It has since been enlarged by other railway manœuvres in Eastern Europe and by speculations on the Paris Bourse. His son used to be a well-known figure at Newmarket, and the Baron himself has of late years gone on the turf.

A STORY in pictures is one of the oldest direct methods of placing a moral widely before the people. The old wood-engravers of Germany, Italy, and Flanders preached in this way three hundred years ago, and the method has held good ever since, being repeated over and over again—sometimes with more, sometimes with less effect. A revival is on foot, and Labour Day, May 1, has been selected for the inauguration. The workers in this instance are Mr. Walter Crane as designer, and Mr. Henry Scheu as engraver, the result being one of the largest and best wood-engravings that has been produced of recent years. The idea of the publication was conceived by Mr. Scheu in December last; it was chatted over with Mr. Walter Crane, who had his design ready by the middle of January, and then Mr. Scheu set to work on the engraving, reproducing the drawing line for line. A small reduction—the engraving measures 13½ inches by 32 inches—is given, and Mr. Walter Crane has been kind enough to write a special poem.

THE popularity of Mr. Alma Tadema seems now to be at its height. Three of his pictures were included in the sale of the Santurce Collection on a Saturday, and each of them fetched over 2,000 guineas. The exact figures were—"An Audience with Agrippa" (1861), 2,550 guineas; "Vintage Festival" (1871), 2,250 guineas; and the "Amateur Romain," 2,650 guineas.

A REMARKABLE divorce suit occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Jeune on the 27th ultimo. The petition was that of Mrs. Drew, an operatic singer, known professionally as Kate Lowell, who alleged that her husband deserted her in 1877. The peculiariaty of the case was that she had to establish the identity of her husband mainly by specimens of his handwriting brought from Australia. She, however, satisfied the Judge, who granted her a decree *nisi* with costs and the custody of a child.

To be sarcastic over a dish of asparages seems to betoken a lack of elementary morality. It is very nearly as wicked as squabbling over truffles and champagne or challenging your neighbour to mortal combat over *pâté de foie gras* and Chablis. Such-like consolations are made for the sweetening of life, and malice and uncharitableness ought to know no place within their sphere of influence. But the French journalist seems not to be moved by considerations so poetic. He can make even asparagus give point to a snarl. The London correspondent of the *Autorité* assisted, or says he assisted, at the unpacking at Covent-garden of the first cargo of Argenteuil asparagus; and what was his disgust to see the salesman label the large sticks as English, and the small ones as French! This, he thinks, is a good example of British *esprit*. We wish we could think it was. We fear the ordinary English market salesman is not quite so clever as that; and, perhaps, if the matter were probed, we should find that it was not individual *esprit*, but a familiar trick of the trade.

THE Princess of Wales, who is an experienced photographer, has sent a very large selection of her best production to the great International Exhibition, which is to be opened next month at Vienna, under the patronage of the fashionable club of amateur photographers, presided over by the Archduchess Maria Theresa. Under ordinary circumstances H.R.H. would have as competitors the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany and the Archduchess Maria Theresa herself, but it has been arranged that the numerous Royal exhibits are all to be *hors de concours*.

A FEW interesting "Boswellisms" concerning George Eliot are contained in a volume of "Essays and Reviews" just issued by Mr. David Nutt. The writer of these reprinted essays—Mr. Joseph Jacobs—first saw George Eliot one Sunday afternoon in 1877. "I had written," says he, "an enthusiastic—I fear I must add gushing—defence of 'Daniel Deronda,' from a Jewish point of view, in the June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* of that year, and George Henry Lewes had expressed a wish that I should call upon them." Mr. Jacobs did so, and was disappointed.

AT a great meeting of members of the Single-tax League at Sydney, on March 5, met to present an address to Sir George Grey, "as a consistent advocate of the principles of true democracy," and as "a veteran in the world-wide struggle for the inauguration of just social conditions," Sir George Grey, after paying a high tribute to Henry George gave an account of his early work as a land reformer in conjunction with John Stuart Mill. He said: "Long before Henry George commenced his crusade, if I may give such a term to this subject, John Stuart Mill had in point of fact devoted himself to the same subject, and he, together with myself, in London, worked hard at what was called the Land Tenure Reform League. That was as early as the year 1868, and in a little room in a little street off the Strand, we used to meet and endeavour to devise means by which we might attract the attention of men in every part of the world to the desirability of placing as a just thing a tax upon what we then termed the 'unearned increment.' One day failure in exciting interest upon the subject had so far depressed Mill that he told me, and, I think, two others only, who were present at the meeting, that at the next meeting he was determined to resign his position as president of that body. I waited till the other two had left, and then proceeded to walk part of the way home with him. I earnestly begged him to reconsider the decision at which he had arrived. The end of the thing was he told me that he would change his mind, and he retained his position as president. When he died he left the sum of £3,000 for still keeping that body in existence constitutionally to pursue the same object."

A TERRIBLE scene in a Great Western railway carriage was enacted the other day near Wolverhampton. A tipsy sailor nearly frightened a lady out of her wits by threatening to take her baby from her, and brandishing a knife to boot. There were, fortunately, two other ladies in the carriage. One of these gallantly grappled with the drunken sailor. The other got at the communication cord, in its awkward position outside the window, and tugged at it in vain for twenty minutes. The cord did not act. The guard had not tested it because his train was so short; and though he happened to notice the arm out of the window he did not stop the train, because he thought it was only some one playing with the cord. Could anything more exasperating in the failure of a protecting cord system be imagined than this? The railway company, whose attention is to be called to the subject by the magistrates, will naturally be anxious to provide against such a failure in future. As for the young sailor who caused all this commotion, his 5*l.* fine is a punishment not erring in severity.

GENERAL MITRE is a type of the soldier-journalist politician so frequently to be met with in South American republics, and so eminently characteristic of their chaotic state of development. Born in Buenos Ayres, he began life as a soldier, and served with the Chilians against Bolivia in 1845. The congenial state of civil war drew him back to his native city, and, after fighting with varied success and being elected Governor of Buenes Ayres, he eventually emerged from the confusion in 1862 as President of the newly-formed Argentine Republic. His military instincts led him to engage in a war with Paraguay, which more careful policy might have avoided. Nevertheless, the integrity of his administration was universally acknowledged, as the Republic made great progress under his rule. In 1868 the popular will relegated him to private life. Since then he had employed himself by editing a paper—the *Nacion*—and has found time to produce amongst other literary works a translation of Longfellow's poems. His success at the next Presidential election may be regarded as certain.

HERE is an old friend for whose resurrection the by-elections now proceeding are responsible. A candidate in a recent contest, possessing the attributes of a dull, good sort of man, but not of a facile orator, addressed an open-air meeting with some notes concealed in his hat, to which he referred with suspicious frequency. Not being eminently successful in his observations even under these circumstances, a jeering voice exclaimed, "Speak up, guv'nor, there's more in your 'at than your 'ead." Whereupon the mortified rhetorician replied, "Well, it's all very fine, but if you think it's so jolly easy suppose you come up and try."

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

THE following final reports on the prospects o Bombay crops have been issued:—

FINAL WHEAT FORECAST.

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended Statement A shows the corrected figures of area, anna valuation, and outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 2,842,000 acres or 2·49 per cent. below that of the last year, and 3·38 per cent. below the average. The decrease, though on the whole small, is visible everywhere except in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad, Cutch, and in a few of the Minor States of Gujerat. The increase, in the few cases noted, was caused by sowing wheat in kharif areas left unsown. In Surat the kharif rains were too continuous and elsewhere scanty. In Hyderabad the inundation appears to have been favourable. The variations as compared with the last year's area appear to be more due to the exigencies of the season than to any other particular cause; but the wheat area in Gujerat, and the Deccan has fallen considerably below the average; on the other hand, the area in Sind shows an increase of about 45 per cent. above the average. The rise is notable in Shikarpur, the chief wheat-producing district of the Province. This increase is reported to be due to favourable inundation and flood waters spreading over areas, that never were cultivated with the crop.

Irrigated and Dry Wheat.—Of the total area 655,628 acres or 23·07 per cent. are returned under irrigated wheat, and 2,186,184 acres or 76·93 per cent. under dry wheat. The percentages of the irrigated wheat for the different provinces are:—Gujerat 43·4, Deccan 13·3, Karnatak 1·8, and Sind 50·5.

Increase or otherwise in Area under Wheat.—The following statement compares the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the five years ending 1889-90. These figures in no way lend any support to the crew that the area under wheat is increasing at the expense of the area under other food-grains. During these five years the gross cropped area has steadily increased with a slight fall in 1887-88. The area under wheat does show some improvement, but in no way proportionate to the gross cropped area. The variations are irregular and appear due to the exigencies of season and rotation. The figures are for the areas in the British districts for which statistical information is available, and are compiled from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department. They differ slightly from those returned in the forecast reports, and the difference is due to the subsequent corrections made in the Sind figures:—

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of gross to average area.	Area under wheat	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
1885-86	26,100,905	95·4	2,220,243	8·77
1886-87	27,101,558	99·8	2,150,778	7·93
1887-88	27,055,512	98·9	2,410,196	8·98
1888-89	27,617,728	100·9	2,312,930	8·37
1889-90	28,894,612	105·6	2,311,558	7·99
Average	27,354,663	100·0	2,280,141	8·39

Season.—On the whole the season does not appear to be a very favourable one. The rain for sowing was insufficient and in many places the dry crop suffered more or less from want of moisture and the wet one from the cloudy weather and frost. In Gujerat the crop started well, but there was no November rain so essential to wheat. Besides cloudy weather and rust damage was caused in places by frost and locusts. In the Deccan the Khandeish crop suffered from the insufficiency of rain and in Ahmednagar cloudy weather and frost did a considerable damage. In Nasik and other places the December rain much benefitted the crop. In the Karnatak the late rains were excessive and the crop was further damaged by adverse winds. In Sind the season was much better than in the Presidency proper. The inundation was good and the rainfall sufficient and timely. But rust in Hyderabad, blight in Karachi, and mildew in Thar and Parkar have brought down the outturn.

Outturn.—In spite of the large increase in the North Deccan Districts, notably in Nasik and in Shikarpur and Khairpur in Sind, the total outturn has fallen by more than 9 per cent. The outturn figures are still, at the best, not more than approximately correct for the British Districts of the Presidency Proper, where the formulæ, have been framed. For Native States the figures are mere estimates, being based on the outturn per acre returned in formulæ¼ of the neighbouring British Districts. For Sind also the figures are no better, the yield being estimated by different District Officers from local knowledge.

The subjoined is an abstract of the accompanying detailed Statement A giving area, anna valuation, and outturn for the principal divisions of the British Territory and Native States:—

		Total Acreage. 1890-91	Total Acreage. Average (5 years ending 1889-90.)	Increase or decrease per cent. Estimated yield in 1890-91 as compared with Average.	Total outturn. 1890-91.	Total outturn. 1889-90.	Average.	Increase or decrease per cent. Estimated yield in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.								
Gujerat		282,218	339,127	—16·78	76,024	113,076	97	—32·76
Deccan		1,080,736	1,169,080	—7·55	228,177	171,807	115	+32·85
Karnatak		553,429	548,681	+0·86	108,481	134,838	104	—19·56
Sind		426,541	288,360	+47·91	180,293	162,741	147	+10·78
NATIVE STATES.								
Gujerat		330,545	373,998	—11·61	122,130	205,830	97	—40·65
Deccan		28,457	30,147	—5·61	4,458	8,334	8·3	—46·50
Karnatak		115,179	117,807	—2·23	13,192	27,932	8·1	—52·76
Sind		32,717	32,497	+0·68	8,529	8,529	11	+0·00
Grand Total		2,941,832	2,914,746	+0·93	740,173	832,177	11·6	—11·05

Export of Wheat.—The returns of the Chamber of Commerce show that there have been abnormal exports to Bombay Port in wheat this season, far exceeding even those of 1888. This great influx into the port is as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, neither due to better yield nor to increased area under wheat but to the high prices ruling at the Port. The severe and prolonged winter so far damaged the European wheat crop that countries like France which hitherto supplied the European markets with wheat have sought the Indian market to meet home consumption. The bulk of the local exports are from the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Exports of Local Wheat (Bombay) from the middle of March to end of April.

Province.	1888. Tons.	1889. Tons.	1890. Tons.	1891. Tons.
Gujerat	1,025	336	1,817	2,168
Deccan	23,637	3,677	8,546	20,175
Karnatak	12,519	4,938	5,803	17,638
Total	37,181	9,171	16,166	49,981

In Sind the crop has already been hypothecated in places and prices are rising. The new crop is being exported to Karachi.

Food Supply.—In Gujerat (including the Native States) the kharif season began well except in Surat, where the early rain was heavy and continuous; but the late rains were deficient reducing the outturn of rice. Except in Kaira, where it is a little above the food-supply, is generally below the average, particularly in Broach. In the Deccan the rabi rainfall was good, the early showers of which improved the withering kharif crops, where they had been sown and brought under rabi cultivation, the kharif land which had lain fallow. Except in Khandeish, where it is a little below, the food-supply is above the average. In the Karnatak and the S. M. Country States it is up to the average and in places even slightly above it. In Sind it is slightly above the average, in Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar; elsewhere below. In Hyderabad heavy rain is reported to have damaged the crops.

Food Stocks of Former Harvests.—To the query whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful an almost stereotyped reply "not plentiful" has been received. The stocks except in a few places, where they are short, appear sufficiently large to meet local demand till the new crop has been harvested. Owing to the facilities afforded by railways the old habit of storing grain is dying out. And this fact accounts to a large extent for the stocks not being plentiful.

Prices.—In Gujerat prices for wheat and rice are higher, but for other food-grains prices are lower except in Broach and Surat. In Baroda, Palanpur, Rewakantha, and Mahikantha they are normal. In the Deccan and the Karnatak they are higher in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and the Southern Maratha Country States, normal in Dharwar and lower elsewhere. In Sind the prices are lower except in Shikarpur.

FINAL LINSEED FORECAST.

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended statement shows the corrected area figures, anna valuation, and outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

Gujerat.—Area 3,800 acres, of which more than 88 per cent. was in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad alone, where wheat land had been put under linseed and the area thus doubled. The crop was greatly injured by cold in the first week of February and the outturn has been consequently reduced to 6 annas: Gujerat States had 2,100 acres under linseed, of which 2,090 acres were in Cambay. Though it is better than in the British Districts, the outturn is still below the average.

Deccan.—Area 114,000 acres or slightly above last year's area, but 48 per cent. below the average. Increase mostly confined to Sholapur where unsown *kharif* lands were put under linseed. The slight increase in Ahmednagar is ascribed to good late rain for sowing. In Khandeish and Ahmednagar linseed like wheat suffered from the insufficiency of late rain and in the latter district the crop was further damaged by a disease locally called *kherna*, probably rust. The good effect of December rain on the Nasik crop was counteracted by frost in places. The Nasik outturn however is the best in the Deccan, rust and excessive rain damage the crop in Sholapur. In Poona and Satara the area is small and the crop fair in Satara and poor in Poona, Deccan States have 15,800 acres, with 13,800 acres in Akalkot. Rust affected the crop in Akalkot.

Karnatak.—Area 75,000 acres or 22 per cent. above the last year's area, but about 12 per cent. below the average. The increase is confined to Bijapur, which contains 71 per cent. of the total area, and is partly due to last year's good prices and partly to timely sowing rain. The crop suffered from want of moisture and from cloudy weather and consequent disease. The outturn is reported to be poor except in Bijapur, where it is fair.

FINAL RAPESEED FORECAST.

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The appended statement shows the corrected area figures, anna valuation, and outturn for the different British Districts and Native States.

About 4-5ths of the area under rapeseed is confined to Sind and the rest to Gujerat, of which the bulk is in Baroda. In Baroda, the crop suffered in places from frost, but the outturn is reported to be fair.

Sind.—Area 252,000 acres or 4 per cent. above the last year's area and 81 per cent. above the average. The increase is general, except in Shikarpur, the principal rapeseed-producing district of the Province, where the slight decrease is attributed to the rapeseed land being sown with wheat. In Karachi the crop was slightly damaged by frost *rabi* probably rust. In Hyderabad the crop suffered much from rainy weather and frost and in Thar and Parkar it was attacked by insects. Elsewhere the crop is good.

TOPICS IN THE MAY REVIEWS.

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

ALTHOUGH nobody but the editor of the *Fortnightly Review* knows what personality or personalities is or are covered by the *nom de guerre* of "E. B. Lanin," the articles on Russia bearing that signature are sure to be among the first which the reader of that periodical turns to. This month Mr. Lanin discusses "The Russian Censure," and tells many curious stories of its vagaries. The censorship in Russia is "universal as death":—

"No book can escape it; and more than one purely mathematical work has been suffocated before it saw the light, owing to the disordered fancy of a harassed official. Should a special treatise of this kind contain a sentence in the preface or a foot-note alluding to the enlightenment of the Emperor or his father, or grandfather, it would, after having been examined in the ordinary way, be handed over to the Minister of the Court, who would take counsel as to whether the allusion should stand or the work be allowed to appear. How dare you allow a ribald scribbler to lampoon my Imperial ancestors?' said the Czar to the head of the censure a few months ago, alluding to an erudite history of Catherine the Great."

Everybody who has lived in Russia knows how liable are periodicals and books sent to him by the post from England to be confiscated, but not everyone has had the experience of this writer.

"A weekly periodical which I was in the habit of receiving possessed an irresistible attraction for the censor appointed to read it, whose education had been rather neglected in his youth. Being compelled somewhat late in life to give lessons in English grammar and literature, he was laudably desirous of acquiring, for his own satisfaction, a knowledge of the language which he was being paid to teach. He selected my periodical for his experiment, and began to read it over slowly and with difficulty, working most zealously with the dictionary for ten days at a time, while I, ignorant of his efforts, was engaged in an angry correspondence with my bookseller on the subject of the delay. Several numbers never reached me at all."

But this is not the whole story. The writer was on one occasion particularly anxious to see his periodical early, and asked a Russian acquaintance who occasionally received a copy to lend it to him, which he promised to do.

"He kept his word and sent me the journal,

A TOUR ROUND THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

AMID the bustle and excitement unavoidably attendant on the putting of last finishing touches on its various departments, a large party of specially invited guests recently made a tour of the Royal Naval Exhibition, under the guidance of Admirals Sir W. Dowell and Sir H. Stewart. It is to be opened to-morrow by the Prince and Princess of Wales; and though it is customary for exhibitions to present at such a time little more than an array of vacant spaces, intersected by gangways crowded with unloaded packing-cases, a decided exception to the rule has to be recorded on this occasion. There were, it is true, many workmen still busily engaged, but nothing had to be taken for granted. On every hand was ocular demonstration that the exhibition will be of surpassing interest, and that it will be ready for public inspection to-morrow. Not only is it nearly double in extent compared with the Military Exhibition, the permanent buildings of which still remain; but in point of variety and real human interest it promises to far excel its predecessor. In this respect it will be materially helped by the fact that the first line of defence is by far the most popular of the national services; but after full allowance for national prestige and the glamour which surrounds past naval battles, there is still much for which the enterprise and energy of the promoters is solely responsible. They have had comparatively little time in which to formulate their plans and carry out their preparations; everything having been done in six months; but in that time they have accomplished wonders. Visitors who saw the military display will scarcely recognise the place. New ground has been added and new buildings erected, while the old ones enter on a new lease of usefulness in a new guise. Above all, towering over buildings and gardens in a prominent and attractive manner which can only be compared to the Eiffel Tower at Paris, is the Eddystone Lighthouse. Though only of wire network covered with cement, its appearance is thoroughly realistic, and it should of itself prove a considerable attraction. Near its base has been formed an extensive lake, on which the mimic combat of miniature battle-ships and torpedo boats will take place. Further on is a full-sized reproduction of the historic Victory, in the cockpit of which has been constructed a representation of the scene of Nelson's death; while only a few yards away is a substantial building given over to a cyclorama of the famous fight in which the Victory took so glorious a part. These are all on the large open space, on each side of which are large buildings devoted to the various sections of the exhibition proper, comprising art, models of ships, ancient and modern, ordnance, ammunition, torpedoes, diving, and submarine lights. Each of these sections is of a comprehensive character, and may be said to form distinct features of the whole, illustrating in a graphic manner the varied incidents and marked contrast of naval warfare in the old and new styles; and more especially emphasing the wonderful strides made of late years in naval science.

The tour was commenced in the Seppings Gallery, where the first acquaintance was made with multitudinous models of vessels old and new, some full-rigged and others in section. The gallery having been named after Sir Robert Seppings, a designer of ships of half a century ago, the models are confined mostly, though not entirely, to vessels of older date; going back even as far as those of the time of Henry VIII., the original creator of the British Navy. That old-fashioned "Great Harry" wooden line-of-battle ship historically associated with the reign of the merry monarch, is naturally one of the most interesting objects here; but there are also several more of the earliest of our war ships. Then, there are the two Victories—Nelson's famous flag-ship and the three-decker which went to the bottom, with Admiral Balchen and a thousand souls on board—Captain Cook's Resolution, and others. Among the curiosities is also an antiquated model, the origin of which is not known. It was taken out of a French frigate by Captain Cochrane about 40 years ago; and has been lent by Lady Cochrane. A special feature in this department will be numerous little models representing all the British war ships in commission on the 1st April. They have been constructed by Mr. Arnold Forster, author of "The Truth about the Navy," and will represent our men-of-war on their proper stations. For this purpose a large case has been prepared with glass bottom, to represent the sea; and the ships, though extremely miniature, being made in their relative sizes and distinguishing shapes, will give a comprehensive idea of their disposition throughout the world. Passing down the gallery many interesting items will be seen—and a great central exhibit that will command attention is a huge cable buoy, while opposite the main entrance from the Embankment, where the Blake and Seppings Galleries meet, is a huge trophy representing Britannia, surrounded by war material arranged in imitation of the one erected recently on the Hoe at Plymouth, in commemoration of the defeat of the Armada.

Leaving the Blake, Nelson, and Cook Galleries to the last, the party passed into the gardens and had their first glimpse of the lighthouse and outbuildings, all of which stood out well, and to some extent picturesquely, in the bright evening light. It seemed a bit incongruous to see set down by the lighthouse a huge iceberg though it cannot be said to seriously mar the prospect. When its glare of paint has been toned down by London smoke it will be less obtrusive. On the lighthouse men were still busily employed, but it seemed nearly completed; and with its 167ft. of height looked quite imposing. It is an exact full-size model of the new Eddystone, and will have an electric light of five million candle-power, which will be used at night to illuminate the grounds, while during the day visitors will be able to ascend by the lifts and get a good view of the surrounding neighbourhood. Some little curiosity was excited as to what the iceberg was to contain; but this was in the least forward state of anything in the exhibition, and an exploration of the interior had to be abandoned. Turning abruptly to the left, the St. Vincent Gallery was entered. This is devoted to guns and ordnance stores. There are some curious old guns of early date, others recovered from the wreck of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada; while modern gunnery is illustrated by a complete collection of the guns of modern times, from the rifled breechloader to the quick-firing machine gun. Adjoining this gallery is one which is devoted to the exhibits of Sir W. Armstrong and Co., a gallery of surpassing interest. Here one sees a full-size model of the gigantic 110-ton gun, side by side with a model of the target, 40 feet thick, pierced by one of its bullets; and many other exhibits of an interesting character; included in which must be mentioned the many exceedingly fine models of the chief vessels built by the firm, and especially the half-model of the Victoria, showing the 110-gun in position, and every detail of the magnificent ironclad clearly shown. The centre of the gallery represents an auxiliary battery of a modern man-of-war, consisting of six-inch quick-firing and other guns; an upper-deck is also shown, containing Armstrong guns; and there is to be a lieutenants' cabin, as on board ship, with all fittings.

From the Armstrong Gallery to the panorama picture of the battle of Trafalgar, was but a few steps. Here, standing apparently on the aft part of the Victory while the fighting was at its hottest, a realistic idea is obtained of the scene of the memorable battle. On the quarter-deck is Nelson, just mortally wounded by a musket shot from the French ship Redoubtable, pressing up close against the flagship. On the decks of both vessels are indications of how fast and furious was the strife. The other vessels are partly hidden by smoke; but the groups of fighting men and the many historic incidents of the struggle are picturesquely brought out. The panorama is an undoubted attraction, and a fitting prelude to a visit to the Victory near by. This—a huge model, 200 feet long by 50 feet wide—is an exact representation of the famous old ship in every respect. She is supposed to be drawn up alongside the dock, with an imitation of the water around her at the proper water-line. Entering by the companion-ladder, the middle deck is seen just as it was on the morning of Trafalgar—port side guns all charged, ready for action; battle lanterns, cannon balls, muskets, pikes, tomahawks, cutlasses, all in their place. The other side shows mess-tables, forms, hammocks, mess traps, &c., giving an idea of how the sailors lived on board ship in those days. Every effort has been made, not only to be realistic but accurate. Descending to the Orlop deck, the cockpit is reached. Here the artists were engaged in shrouding the wax figure of Nelson, which had just arrived. The others were in position, and, taking a glimpse through the temporary curtains which cut off the cockpit from the deck, there seemed every indication that the wax figures will be a popular addition to the model.

After the Victory, the lake and its mimic war-ships come in for inspection; and though the full programme was not gone through, enough was shown to indicate that the miniature naval battle will be one of the chief attractions of the place, especially to the children. The encounter is supposed to be between two of our 10,000-ton battle-ships, the Majestic and the Edinburgh, represented by large floating models—the Majestic armed with two 100-ton guns mounted *en barbette*, and an auxiliary battery of 10 6in. quick-firing guns; the Edinburgh carrying 47-ton guns in turrets, and an auxiliary battery of six quick-firing 6in. guns. At the sides of the lake are two floating batteries, from which a heavy fire is delivered during the engagement. The ships make signals, elevate and fire their guns, blow up torpedo boats, and perform other warlike operations, giving a very good idea of an encounter at sea. To-day 100 seamen from Her Majesty's ship Excellent, under the command of Lieutenant Campbell arrive at Chelsea, and to them will be entrusted hereafter the naval displays and mimic warfare.

There still remained the other galleries in the main block of buildings; and, on a visit to them, they were found in mostly the same state of forwardness as characterised the other departments. They promise much of novelty and interest. The Camperdown Gallery, which is the largest of all, is devoted mainly to ammunition, machine guns, and torpedoes, the latter being limited strictly to those now in use in the Navy. An interesting insight is also given into submarine mining; and in the centre of the hall has been erected a huge circular tank, with glass peep-holes. This will not only be used for submarine electric exhibitions, but also for diving purposes, and the adventurous will have the opportuity—for a consideration—of going "down in a diving bell." Passing under a torpedo chain, which almost completely bisects the gallery, a department devoted to heavy castings and presumably forming the various parts of ironclads, was found in a semi-chaotic condition. Large numbers of workmen were employed in reducing it to order. In contradistinction to the state of unpreparedness here, the Art Gallery seemed entirely complete, and though time did not permit of more than a hasty glance round, it was clear that a very fine collection of naval pictures and portraits has been collected. As far as circumstances have permitted, the pictures in the Blake and Nelson Galleries have been arranged in chronological order, and thus present a fairly complete view of the war services of the Navy from the time of its origin. The same idea has ruled in the arrangement of the water colours and engravings in the Benbow Gallery, where will also be found many humorous representations of the social life of the Navy. In the historic loan section, and the department devoted to relics, a good response has been made to the appeal of the committee to those possessing items of interest, and many hours can be pleasantly spent here. Among the relics will be found a bottle of wine, with unbroken seal, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, and the bullet that caused the death of Nelson. In the grounds smaller buildings and kiosks have been utilised for side shows of cognate interest. Owing to the insufficient accommodation provided in the galleries, many of these special structures have been erected, and they serve to complete one of the most comprehensive, instructive, and entertaining of modern exhibitions.

COURTSHIP IN THE KITCHEN.

I REMEMBER the time, says a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, when cooks and housemaids were hired with the distinct understanding that there should be "no followers." Such prohibition was even stated in advertisements, which yet, nevertheless, did not then fail to obtain answers. And if the young man was not to put in any appearance in his sweetheart's kitchen, his sweetheart did not enjoy many opportunities of leaving it, for she got her liberty only for about two hours during the week, or perhaps for one day in the month, and for one service on Sunday. It was certainly a false and unnatural state of things in which a girl could be expected to forfeit her natural rights and aspirations simply because she had to earn her bread. And this was, probably not without justice, assigned as one of the causes why girls turned towards other means of gaining a livelihood. True, the domestic servants of those days did often marry, but it seems as if they must have generally married either on very inadequate acquaintance, or else have indulged in an amount of secrecy and subterfuge which would afford but a poor guarantee for subsequent domestic bliss. I think the views which pervade society now are rather most just and kind, but certainly they involve mistresses in difficulties and problems of which the old high-handed dames did not dream. The servant is to be allowed her one lawful lover, whose name her mistress asks and whose occupation she is told, less in her right as an employer than in her duty as a house-mother. But if that lover falls from his place, what then? Is another to be permitted? It might be rank tyranny to withhold such privilege because a girl had been deserted by a false admirer, or, on her part, had seen some good reason to withdraw her favour. And yet, at what number in succession is a mistress to draw a line? And is there not a comic element in the picture of a worthy matron gravely inquiring into the antecedents first of the butcher, then of the grocer, next of the postman, and lastly of the guard? This sort of difficulty, it is true, crops up everywhere. We encounter it in the festivities of our factory girls, clubs and guilds. For a long time we conducted these on a sort of conventual basis, making them gatherings of "girls only." But we felt there was something wrong in this, since God had not put the two sexes apart but together. With great trepidation we made tentative experiments. Girls were permitted to bring their "young men." We found we had introduced veritable apples of discord, involving tears, sulks, recriminations, and sometimes almost fisticuffs. Further, we discovered that in many cases the "young man" was no sober lover with matrimonial purposes, but that he was merely the necessary instrument of trivial flirtation, so that every girl might have "her young man" of the occasion, but the next occasion found a different "young man." This degrading enjoyment in mere flirtation is sure to exist where there is no scope for the natural associations of home and friendliness among young people. This is one reason why, for my own part, I would never be too rigid in excluding from my kitchen all male visitors except him who comes in the guise of a declared "sweetheart." Certainly I should feel entitled to ask who any such visitor is precisely, as I should expect to know the name and status of any gentleman who called on a young lady in my drawing-room. But I should be satisfied if I was told that he was a brother's fellow workman, or the gamekeeper on the estate where a father's croft was situated. For I think old acquaintance and simple, honest friendliness make the best soil for love, and that its sweet blossom is all the healthier if it is not prematurely opened. Such visits, of course, would be very occasional, and with nothing furtive about them. By the time they grew frequent it would be necessary to have a definite understanding. Where a girl has a mother's home, or worthy relations or friends near at hand, might it not be wiser, and indeed safer, to give her more opportunities of spending her leisure with them, rather than much freedom to see friends in her mistress's kitchen? For with the best efforts and intentions, a mistress cannot know the character and tendencies of those whose lives are necessarily separated from her own in a thousand ways, as these may be known to people of their own class, who can associate with them on terms of intimacy. The home will always be the safest place for social intercourse of every kind, and especially that which is likely to lead to matrimonial bonds. But, alas! in this respect many of our working girls would find their own parents far less friendly than mistresses frequently are.

FOOLHARDY PERFORMANCES.

MANY things are done, and have been done from time immemorial, observes the *Lancet*, in the way of acrobatic display with regard to which the definition of a right and natural attitude of public opinion, and its crystallised result, legislation, is not quite a simple matter. For our own part, we had rather not invoke the restrictions of authority wherever they can be dispensed with. Human skill, it is fortunate, can often be so perfected as sufficiently to minimise for the individual performer the possibly disastrous issues of a hazardous calling. Allowing this, we must still remember that there are limits even to human skill. In this and other matters the word "impossible" may be ignored, but it finds a place in every language notwithstanding. When accordingly we are forced to conclude in regard to any practice that the balance between skill and personal risk inclines decidedly towards the the latter, when, moreover, the implied advantage or utility of any practice is clearly dwarfed in the presence of the merely curious and extraordinary, and when life or limb has to pay the penalty of threatened failure—it is clear that sense and reason call for its restraint. The muscular exhibitions of an athlete in themselves entail no mischievous consequence, and require no censor. It is otherwise with some of their more remarkable elaborations. When, for example, a female acrobat fails to grasp an "invisible wire" and is nearly killed in consequence, as happened the other day in Paris, or when life-long injury follows an error on the trapeze, it is quite within the province of law to prevent a recurrence of the revolting incident. If, therefore, other and sufficient means cannot be devised which will secure the safety of performers, there remains no alternative but prohibition of the display.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, who has been with his regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, on the Samana, left Sangar on Wednesday on his way to England.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

A FRENCH nobleman, in criticising the other sex in general, speaks thus of the American young lady in particular:—

The young American girl, who often has visited every corner of Europe and knows Longfellow by heart, very seldom opens a work which is highly esteemed by all husbands. I allude to the "Lady's Cookery Book." The result is that she is unable to fry two eggs on a plate, and should be regarded, in every sense of the term, as an *objet de luxe* (fancy goods).

I shall never forget the anger of a smart American matron (whose daughter in company with a few other girls, minus their papas and mammas, was at the time in the neighbourhood of the cataracts of the Nile) when I asked what advantage her future son-in-law was to reap from his wife having seen without him the pyramids of Egypt, and whether she did not think he would by far prefer to have his wife know how to prepare bubble and squeak—a mess he might more often require than information about the land of the Pharaohs, which information, besides, he could always get for himself more thoroughly and completely by consulting Bædeker.

The future mother-in-law—such a one as I trust you may never have to deal with—tartly replied that she did not bring up her daughters for any prospective husband, who, at any rate, would be only too happy to take her child, however numerous might be her defects.

Nor were these young princesses the daugaters of such rich families as those of Mackay or Vanderbilt—a fact which would even then only in part excuse them. No, they were the daughters of parents belonging to the middle classes, people barely corresponding with such of our families in France as give dowers to their daughters varying from £1,000 to £4,000. Instead of saving money to help the young people to keep house when they are wedded, the parents spend money in sending their daughters to visit the monuments and museums of Europe.

In this connection, when allusion is made to dowers, Americans never fail to retort, with a proud curl of the under-lip, that girls marry without money in the United States.

True. Americans forget to qualify the statement by saying that if, in that happy country, the young bride gets no dower from her family, the young man's parents, on the other hand, are careful not to "fork out" any money also. So that it is just about six of one and half a dozen of the other. In France, if the bride receives a dower, so does the bridegroom, which places both parties on an equal footing; this, however, most American ladies affect to ignore.

Then, there is another legend which the fair sex does all it can to accredit—viz., that American girls follow no other than the dictates of their own hearts in the choice of a husband, and that marriages in the United States are all love matches, never prudent ones.

For my part, I must say that in no other country have I seen so many young girls marry old men; nor do these unseemly matches ever elicit a protest from any one. Why? Because the person elect is always provided with a good big purse. Everything in the United States gives way before this somewhat anpotic, though highly practical, consideration, and it is not a Romeo, but a Crœsus, whom the American Juliet is ambitious to get for a husband.

Most American mothers bring up their daughters in the notion that they are little goddesses, before whom a husband should bend the knee, and who should consider himself only too happy in toiling to get money for his wife to squander, her only duty in return being to remain faithful and allow herself to be pampered.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A LISBON telegram says:—It is understood that in reference to the Beira incident the Portuguese Government received from Lord Salisbury a strongly-worded ultimatum, the terms of which indicated that unless immediate facilities were afforded for the opening up of the Pungwe route to British spheres of influence, as provided for by the *modus vivendi*, the British government would resort to forcible measures to ensure existing Treaty engagements being respected, the result of which would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world.

On the other hand, the following is the account of the position of affairs, semi-officially communicated to the Lisbon Press:—

An agreement has been established between the British and Portuguese Governments regarding the stipulations in Article 3 of the *modus vivendi*, which relate to the question of transit between the Port of Beira and the spheres of British influence inland. This Article became void through the occupation of Massi Kesse by the English. Lord Salisbury has, however, informed the Portuguese Government officially that he has ordered the evacuation of Massi Kesse, and this order will be conveyed to that place by the Portuguese authorities. With a view to avoiding future conflicts, a British Consul will at the suggestion of the Portuguese Government, be appointed to go to the Pungwe. The navigation of the river remains subject to the Customs regulations in force in Mozambique, and those regulations exclude cargoes of arms. These negotiations were carried on during April 12th and 13th, being concluded on the latter day, and, therefore, says the semi-official statement, the seizure of Sir John Willoughby's vessels on the 15th inst. by the Mozambique authorities was justified, there being arms on board.

According to later advices from Cape Town, the Portuguese troops are reported to have occupied Massi Kesse, the representatives of the British Chartered Company having left for Mutassa, after delivering up the Mozambique Company's stores, of which they had taken charge. The Charterd Company's Manica force is now merely guarding the British diggers in the Mutassa district.

It is stated that the Government, pending the appointment of a permanent British Vice-Consul to watch British interests on the Pungwe River, has instructed Capt. John P. Pipon, who commands Her Majesty's ship Magicienne, to act in that capacity.

Sir J. Willoughby has arrived at Capetown and states that the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique warned him that if the Pungwe were to be opened to navigation, transit by that route would still be dangerous, owing to the uncontrollable animosity of the Portuguese soldiery against the English. The British Consul at Delagoa Bay telegraphs that Mr. Pawley and Mr. Colquhoun, officers of the Chartered Company, have been brutally assaulted by a Portuguese officer, who has not been arrested. He adds that the lives of British subjects at Delagoa Bay are not safe.

At Capetown satisfaction is expressed at Lord Salisbury's action in connection with the Beira incident; and a mass meeting summoned to protest against the inaction of the Imperial Government was abandoned.

The present modus vivendi with Portugal, in reference to territory in South Africa, will terminate on May 14, having been arranged for on Nov. 14 for six months. It is understood that there will be a further extension of the agreement, as a new convention is under consideration, and there appears to be a desire on the part of Portugal to come to a final settlement of the question of rights of territory in Mashonaland.

THERE are now in Paris several establishments devoted to offering to ladies who are victims to a passion for morphia, opportunities for indulging this terrible taste. Persons are admitted only on presentation of an entrance ticket. The door is carefully shut after the "patient," who passes on to a dimly-lighted reception-room where sit a number of women whose pale faces, hollow eyes, and miserable expressions, tell too plainly the hold that the drug has obtained over them. A door opens, and all the watchers near rise and rush towards it, trying to be the first to enter the room, where a sinister-looking old woman is standing waiting for the next patient. Strangely enough, the law has not as yet offered any interference.

THE Cremation Society has lost a good friend in the late Duke of Bedford, whose tragic death caused so much stir a few months ago. From the recently published transactions of the Society I see that his Grace contributed no less a sum than £4,100 towards the erection of the new buildings in the neighbourhood of Woking. The following is an extract from the publication alluded to:—"The time is evidently approaching when some action should be taken in Parliament with a view to furthering the interests of cremation. One important consideration is that of determining whether it is not desirable to obtain the appointment of a local officer in every district to make a searching inquiry as to the cause of death in every case as is now the custom in most continental countries, so as to decide on the necessity or otherwise for a coroner's inquest in all doubtful cases before interment or cremation takes place." The Society here touches upon the one great objection to the immediate destruction of corpses. At present cremation is looked upon tolerantly in quarters where previously it was denounced; let the danger frankly admitted by the Society be removed, and the adherents of this rational mode of disposing of our dead would in a short time be trebled.

THE LIFE OF JENNY LIND.

A MEMOIR FOR THE MUSICAL.

NOT for a long time, writes a contemporary, has there been any such interesting musical book as the memoir of Jenny Lind, which Canon Scott Holland and Mr. W. S. Rockstro issued from Mr. Murray's this week. Appropriately dedicated to the Queen, the strange story of a marvellous career is put forward in two substantial volumes, which will be read with avidity wherever music is loved. The authors have had the advantage of consulting various original documents in the possession of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt; the book is adorned with many portraits and illustrations, and its whole effect is to present, in singularly "taking" guise, a life-sketch abounding in sympathy and appreciation. The limits of space preclude our giving more than a few extracts; in such a case as this no one to whom the subject of the memoir appeals will be content without reading the whole book.

THE CHILD THE MOTHER OF THE WOMAN.

It was the grandmother who was the first to detect the musical gifts of the child; and this detection left a profound impression on the child herself, as if she, too, then first made a discovery of what was in her. The story formed her earliest distinct memory. Coming up from the country to the town, she was struck by the music of the military bugles that daily passed through the street; and one day, when she fancied herself alone in the house, she crept to the piano on which her half-sister used to practise her music, and, with one finger, strummed out for herself the fanfare which she had caught from the soldiers. But the grandmother was at hand, and hearing the music, called out the name of the half-sister, whom she supposed it to be; and little Jenny, in terror at being found out, hid under the square piano; she was so small that she fitted in perfectly; and the grandmother, getting no answer to her calls, came in to look, and presently discovered her, and dragged her out, and was astonished and said, "Child, was that you?" And Jenny, in tears at her crime, confessed; but the grandmother looked at her deeply and in silence, and when the mother came back she told her and said: "Mark my words, that child will bring you help." And after that the neighbours used to be called in to hear her play. As she told the story in later years she would reproduce most vividly the frightened look of the child creeping away to hide, and the significant look of the wonderstruck grandmother as she took in that it was indeed the tiny creature of three years old who had played the tune. She never forgot the historic fanfare.

COMPOSER AND CANTATRICE: BOTH "FIDGETY."

Passing over her education at the Government expense, and her mother's dislike to the stage—a distaste to be felt later on by Jenny Lind herself, as every one knows—we come to the explanation of her dramatic power. She took speaking parts, it appears, while still quite young, showing "in her acting a quick perception, a fire and feeling, far beyond her years." It is needless to follow the artist's budding career step by step—let us see what Herr Josephson wrote in his diary (Berlin, 1845):—

"Meyerbeer was altogether enchanted with Jenny's singing, and embraced her at the end of the rehearsal. January 4th: Rehearsed again in the morning. I drove back with Meyerbeer and Jenny. I begged the maestro that I, too, might be allowed to express my thanks for his beautiful opera, and he answered me in a very gracious manner. He is a most polite man; something of the courtier; something of the man of genius; something of the man of the world; and has, in addition, something fidgety about his whole being. Before reproducing the opera with Jenny Lind he called upon her, to the best of my belief, at least a hundred times, to consult about this, that, or the other. He alters incessantly, curtails here, dovetails there, and thus, by his eagerness and anxiety, prevents the spontaneous growth of the work, and imparts a fragmentary character to its beauty. Jenny was extremely successful in her debut as Vielka. Her singing was beautiful, her acting full of genius, life, and fire. The applause was spontaneous and enthusiastic. Her nervousnes, which had kept her practising the whole afternoon and again before the beginning of the opera, was not noticed by any one; neither did it prevent her either from singing or acting her very best. The public was enchanted, and Meyerbeer happy. . . . . Where the moving principle is the nobility of art . . . the public sees this, and is astonished and fascinated. How she will be missed when she is gone!"

THE POET BUNN AS BOGIE.

Of the really great Alfred Bunn, the famous poet and lessee of Drury Lane, Mdlle. Lind, through some complex events which are related at length in the book, had quite a horror. Ignorant of what tribulation she was laying in store for herself, Jenny Lind, in a thoughtless moment, signed a contract to appear in London under Mr. Bunn's auspices. The worry of the controversy which followed her attempt to cancel that contract induced a serious illness. The London engagement continued to be a nightmare for many months. Mr. Bunn threatened the songstress with all kinds of legal pains and penalties. Mrs. Grote was employed as intermediary; but still the songstress's dread of the great man went on growing. At last, after many heart-searchings, and after Mendelssohn and Mr. Chorley had laid their heads together, with a view to persuasion, Jenny Lind agreed to visit London—but under the management of Mr. Lumley, of Her Majesty's Theatre, not of Mr. Bunn, of Drury Lane. Thus painfully was the way paved for one of the most solid artistic triumphs associated with Jenny Lind's name—her appearance with overwhelming success at Her Majesty's.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Before the London engagement, however, both the Queen and Prince Albert had heard Jenny Lind sing at the time of the Beethoven Festival at Bonn in 1845. According to an unpublished memoir by the late Mrs. Grote, which is quoted in the book, the Queen and Prince Albert were, both of them, enchanted with the treat provided for them; insomuch that the King of Prussia pressed Jenny to favour him with a further visit. Again Jenny obeyed the Royal mandate, and again Lord Liverpool was captivated by her incomparable powers, as were, indeed, the whole courtly circle. The Queen of England paid her the most cordial compliments, expressing a hope of seeing her one day in England. Jenny was very much pleased with the whole week's excursion.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.

The excitement of the public on Tuesday, the 4th of May 1847, exceeded anything that had ever been witnessed by the oldest frequenter of her Majesty's Theatre. From an early hour in the afternoon, the colonnade in the Haymarket was thronged by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in evening dress, waiting patiently to secure a good place in the pit, which was in those days a much-frequented part of the house. The file of the carriages seemed interminable. When the doors were opened at half-past seven the crush was terrific. Ladies were fairly carried off their feet, and pressed against the barriers with a force which neither they nor their protectors had power to resist. In a few minutes the house was completely filled. Neither in the pit, nor even in the 3s. gallery, could standing room be found at any price for the disappointed applicants who continued to besiege the doors; and many of those who had succeeded in effecting an entrance were wedged into corners from which the stage was invisible. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent, occupied the royal boxes; Mendelssohn sat in the stalls with his friend Mr. Grote. Mrs. Butler (Fanny Kemble) was present, and every corner of the house was crowded with the most brilliant representatives of the talent, the fashion, and the wealth of London. When the curtain rose, the excitement was indescribable . . . The performance was a succession of triumphs. . . . When the opera ["Robert le Diable"—all but refused a licence by the Lord Chamberlain of the day] was over, the Queen, who had repeatedly manifested her extreme satisfaction during the evening, expressed her admiration to Mr. Lumley in a tone and manner that showed how deep an impression had been made upon her. "What a beautiful singer!" "What an actress!" "How charming!" "How delightful!" These were the exclamations that fell from the lips of her Majesty, "whom," said the delighted manager, "I had never before seen thus moved to enthusiasm."

"MY LAST OPERA REPRESENTATION."

It would be too gigantic a task to record here the succession of triumphs in opera which followed that first night of wild enthusiasm. Let us pass on, then, to the singer's last appearance in opera:—

"With what feelings did Mdlle. Lind see the curtain descend for the last time on the thrilling scene in "Roberto il Diavolo," in which, as she herself narrated in after years, she "stood at the man's right hand, and the Fiend at his left, and all she could think of was how to save him!" . . . That the last round of applause, the last wild shout from pit and stalls and gallery and boxes, was absolutely nothing to her, we know well enough. It could not but be less than nothing. She was too well accustomed to it all. The stage had really been her schoolroom ever since she was ten years old, and its ceaseless round of monotonous hard work was as prosaic as the routine of the schoolroom to a jaded governess."

THE MEANING OF THE BARNUM ENGAGEMENT.

Her retirement from the operatic stage was succeeded by a triumphant series of concert appearances, which have now become matter of history—the last by the way, being so lately as 1883, at Malvern, and, fittingly enough, on behalf of a charity. The following passage is now invested with a melancholy interest which it did not possess at the time it was written:—

"We must credit Mr. Barnum with being the first to take the true measure of the capabilities for popular pleasure which the mechanical advances of the age had opened out: and more than that, with having had the courage to make a tremendous venture on the strength of his own calculations of what had become feasible. The American tour of Jenny Lind was one of the very earliest manifestations of this modern characteristic. And, moreover, signalized the extension of scale which the immense size of the United States would introduce into the imagination of Europe.

THE BIBLE AND THE SUNSET.

We may well conclude our glimpses of Mdme. Goldschmidt by the following extract, which, even though to many persons it may seem to indicate a tinge of the morbid, is undoubtedly pretty and thoroughly characteristic:—

'Once an English friend found her sitting on the sands, with a Lutheran Bible open on her knee, and looking out into the glory of a sunset that was shining over the waters. They talked, and the talk drew near to the inevitable question, "Oh Mdme. Goldschmidt, how was it that you ever came to abandon the stage at the very height of your success?"—"When, every day," was the quiet answer, "it made one think less of *this*" (laying a finger on the Bible) "and nothing at all of *that*" (pointing out to the sunset), "what else could I do?" The answer is obviously dramatic, not literal. She was interpreting the inner experience which, for her, justified the original step, and which made it impossible to regret it.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS.

MANKIND, observes the *Spectator*, will study mankind to the end of time, and those whose lives are lived within limits will feel the interest of astonishment, or horror, or curiosity as to the lives of those who in any way—usually it is a frightfully bad way, but not quite always—have stepped or rushed or fallen outside the lines. Think how you breathe when a window-cleaner steps fairly to the edge of the sill forty feet in the air, and remember that that is the mental position of the millions when any one they know of is on trial for his life, or his existence as a man among fellowmen. Unless something really great in the way of public events, a war, for instance, absorbs all public attention upon itself, the appetite for stories told in courts of justice will not die out, or even greatly diminish. They were the enjoyment of the Athenian slave-owners—perhaps the most intellectual class who ever existed—and of Roman plebians, and whatever survives for centuries dies too slowly for any one generation to expect in its own time a visible and notable decline.

We say this without in the least receding from our old position, that the appetite for sensational trials is in itself a bad sign, and its indulgence almost invariably attended with deterioration. The last generation, which habitually exaggerated the impact produced by every recurring thing, from church-going to the reading of broadsheets, just as we now exaggerate the results of methods of education, and the effects of want and comfort, may have exaggerated in some respects the consequences of sensational literature. As Mr. Spencer tried to explain to the House of Commons' Committee, which sat respectful but incredulous, men are very savage still, and it is probable that the cultivated overrate the impression, whether good or bad, produced by all literature whatever. It takes a hard blow to bruise a rhinoceros, and the effect produced by hundreds of thousands of sermons is so slight, that there is reason to hope that the consequences of years of sensational reporting may be slight also. The devotees of respectability are in an immense majority, and their views of things do not change much, for all the blizzards of evening papers which occasionally disturb the surface of the world. Still, there are two evil consequences about this appetite for sensational trials about which there can be no dispute, although one of the two may prove to be only temporary. They increase exceedingly the cleavages of society. Owing mainly to our system of reporting, which is healthily reticent whenever poor men are exclusively concerned—the very worst English trial of our time never obtained one line in a London paper—the trials which are fully detailed are nearly always those of the cultivated, to the increase of the entirely unfounded theory that the cultivated are exceptionally corrupt, and to the creation of a most regrettable impediment in the way of their moral leadership. The uncultured lose reverence for the cultured, and with it half the advantage they might derive from their existence. This phase of feeling will probably pass with the spread of knowledge, as it has passed in Germany and Scotland; but the injury done by the other evil, the habitual dissipation of the mind, must be more lasting. The public is perpetually swallowing mental absinthe till it loses all relish for healthy diet. It will scarcely read anything so dry as political thinking, and for independent reflection it leaves itself no time. Already it demands that its mental bread shall be cut into minute squares, so that it may be swallowed as pills are without mastication or effort, and presently it will refuse bread altogether, as young men and women do who have indulged for years in a course of exciting novelletes. That is an immense evil, threatening the whole progress of the new generation, and we confess we see no remedy for it, any more than we do for the sale of shilling shockers and penny dreadfuls. It is a mischief of the times, produced by the rushing advance in the means of disseminating knowledge of which some of us are so proud; but though at present incurable, the mischief may at least be acknowledged.

THE FLOWER FARMS OF GRASSE.

OUT in the open country there are fields of jonquil, and of jessamine, and of the muscadine rose, that Rose of Provence, which excels all other roses in fragrance. But the rose and the jessamine lose much of their gracefulness in this field culture No straggling sprays are allowed to wander at their own sweet will; they are all caught and pinned down, bent over in hoops close to the ground. There is no scope left the flowers for wasting "their sweetness on the desert air" in this region. Every whiff of scent has its money value, and all through the flowering season the stills of the seventy perfumers which the town can boast are busy extracting and bottling up this sweetness for are busy extracting and bottling up this sweetness for the London and Paris markets. From earliest dawn picturesque figures, with huge discs of straw the size of cartwheels on their heads, and skirts whose roseate hue makes the roses themselves look dingy, are picking away for bare life in the flower fields. Of the violet gatherers nothing is to be seen save the hats. They look like a row of targets set up for archery practice. It is only on closer inspection that you find a figure crouching on all fours picking hard behind the shelter of her headgear. As the flowers are picked they are carried in baskets into the town. The violets refuse to give up their scent, like the other flowers, to distillation. Slabs of slate set in wooden frames are spread thick with hog's lard to receive them. On this bed they are scattered, and the slates are then attacked one above the other like the shelves of a cabinet. The flowers must be renewed three times a day, all through the flowering season. By that time the lard is permeated with the scent, which can then be withdrawn from it into spirit. The orange blossom is the chief source of wealth in the district. The season lasts a month, and during that time flower-picking is the business of life on the farms. So strong is the scent that it sometimes overpowers the pickers, and brings on prolonged fainting fits. The famous Neroly is the concentrated essence of the orange flower. A kilogramme of blossom yields one gramme or a thousandth part of its weight in Neroly, which is the chief ingredient in eau-de-cologne. Sixty thousand francs' worth of Neroly go to Cologne yearly. To meet this demand two from Grasse yearly. To meet this demand two from Grasse hundred thousand kilos of blossoms are used up. Much of the so-called attar of roses is made here also, and finds its way from Grasse to Paris via Constantinople, where it is transferred to the familiar gilt glass bottles that seem to certify its Easter origin. The productions of Grasse are the *premieres matieres* or raw materials of perfume. They are much manipulated in Paris before they reach the public, and the favourite bouquets are really produced by a cunning mixture of the essences of many flowers. As the scent of flowers must be extracted where they grow, Grasse has a long lease of the monopoly of the perfume trade, which it has enjoyed ever since Catherine de' Medici brought the taste for perfumes and poisons from her native Italy. This taste reached its height under Louis Quinze, when Versailles was known as the "*Cour parfumee*," and etiquette required that everyone pretending to fashion must have a different scent every day. Scents were one of the great extravagances of the age, and it is stated that the Pompadour spent on perfumes five hundred thousand francs a year.—*Magazine*.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN his lecture on "Electric and Magnetic Screening" at the Royal Institution, Sir William Thomson, P.R.S., condemned the use of the "single wire" system of lighting ships by electricity, on the ground that observation has shown it to produce an error in the ship's compass of 3deg. to 7deg., every care being taken. In this system only one wire is used to convey the current from the dynamo or batteries to the lamps, the circuit being completed through the iron hull of the vessel. It has been argued that the iron hull protects or screens the compass from the deflecting influence of the current, but Sir William declared that this argument was fallacious. In order to do so with any degree of success the hull and decks of the ship would have to be several feet thick of iron. Even in the conning tower of Her Mesjesty's ship Orland, which is belted with iron one foot thick, the terrestrial magnetic force in the compass is only reduced to one-fifth of what it is outside.

Sir William, therefore, recommends the "double wire" system for electric lighting on board-ship, that is to say, the use of a going and returning wire, except in the rare and inecoaomical case of an alternating current being used. This class of current alters in direction so rapidly that it does not affect the compass.

Unfortunately we have as yet no good magnetic screen. Soft iron is the best

NOTICES.

PARISIAN PERFUMES
BY
GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina"
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street, London.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852,
Incomparable,
Palatable,
Perfect,
Pure,

MÖLLER'S

not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY MÖLLER'S ever took 20 Prizes.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGIST'D — TRADE MK.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

COD LIVER OIL.

Is simply *a pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

PASTA

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MACK

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everyw here
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemi sts in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROFOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - }
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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
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FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

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AND
EXTRA STOUT.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

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Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bomb y Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld. Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Thompson and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Specialty, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co. Lahore.

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, OR MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
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Known throughout all the World as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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THOMSON'S Glove-fitting CORSET
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
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Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
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CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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Are the best remedy.
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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

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Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It can not be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading Physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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Prize £ 660 *Paris*
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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By Appointment to
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

IRISH,	Per doz. Rs. a.
Finest Old Irish	33 12
Crown Brand...	24 8
SCOTCH.	
Carlton 11 Years	44 8
" 5 "	40 4
Finest Highland Malt	33 12
The O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	36 0
Crown Brand	24 8
Finest old Argyle	22 0
Ben-Tor	18 0
O. V. G. and Special Reserve... Market rates.	

BRANDIES.

Rare, Old, Black seal	55 0
Four Stars	44 8
Three Stars	39 4
Two Stars " peg"	36 0
One Star " peg"	33 0
Tricoche & Co.	29 12
Do.	32 0
Bernardin and Fils	30 0
Francois Marcel	29 0
Frederic Valentin	28 8
Red Capsule	29 12
Louis Bechade	24 0
Lefavre and Co.'s	20 12
Do. do.	20 0

GIN.

Old Tom	27 4
Dry Gin	27 4
Geneva	22 8

RUM.

Jamaica	27 12
Apple	25 12

Square Bottle.
Rs. 31-8 per Doz.

WHISKY
Pall Mall
11 years old.

Rs. 36 per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Established 1815.
Price List free on application.

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BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

"MOLLISCORIUM"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
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MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
LADIES' HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, ELEGANTLY, ATTRACTIVELY AND NEATLY CASED.

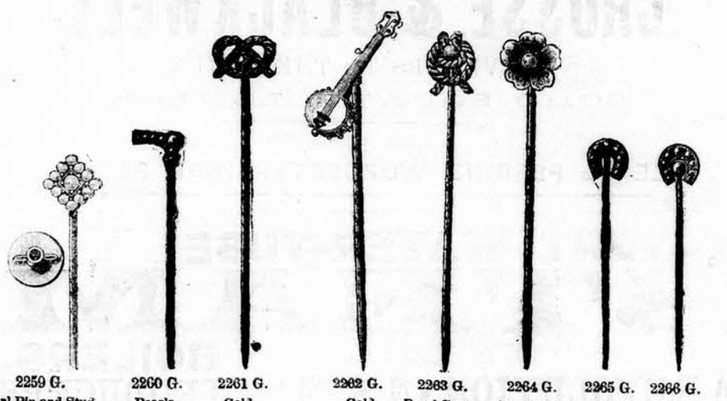
THE works are of very superior Finish and guaranteed to be *Accurate, Reliable* and *Durable*. Undoubtedly the best value obtainable in Bombay. A large number of designs to choose from. We have also a very pretty assortment of Guard, Albert and Victoria Chains ranging from Rs. 40 each.

Rs. 55. Rs. 95. Rs. 100. Rs. 130. Rs. 130. Rs. 150. Rs. 85.

All in 18-carat Gold Stout Cases. Made Dust-proof. Every watch carries in addition to a spare mainspring and glass a Guarantee for Two Years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
SCARF PINS.


2259 G. Pearl Pin and Stud, Rs. 35 cash.
2260 G. Pearls, Rs. 12 cash.
2261 G. Gold, Rs. 13 cash.
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2263 G. Pearl Centre, Rs. 16 cash.
2264 G. Pearl Centre: Rs. 10 cash.
2265 G. Pearls, Rs. 9 cash.
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2267 G. Diamond and Pearl "Just Out" Brooch. Rs. 245 cash.
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2271 G. Pearl Set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.
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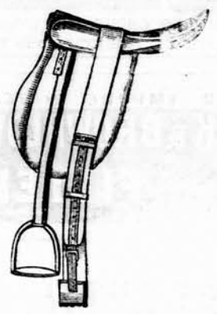
POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.

EXTRA STRENGTH, BEST FINISH.



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Cash OR V.P.P. **Rs. 45** Cash OR V.P.P.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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